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Windsors Leaving Hub; Rumania Seeking Peace? Dependency Boost Asked

The World's Day—September 25, 1943

Boston: Duke and Duchess Board 3 P. M. Train

Departure of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor on the 3 p. m. train at the Back Bay Station for New York was announced by the royal couple, winding up their informal visit. [Page 4.]

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Harriman, who commanded all antiaircraft units attached to the Second Corps in the Battle of Tunisia, today took over command of the Antiaircraft Artillery Center at Camp Edwards, replacing Brig. Gen. Morris C. Handwerk, who has assumed command of another antiaircraft camp.

War-induced improvements to Port of Boston provide best facilities to attract new trade of any time in recent years—but much of the development is military secret. [Page 2.]

Today's parade of 2,000 "modern minutemen" ought to inspire enough volunteers to meet the 5,000 quota of new State Guardsmen, according to officials sponsoring the week-long drive being climaxed with "State Guard Day."

In Europe: Rumania Reported Seeking Peace

Rumanian negotiations for peace with Allied representatives at Ankara were reported from Madrid, the reports being presumably of German origin.

Three Cardinals have been placed under house arrest by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring at Rome on charges of "having received enemies of the new republican Fascist regime," says a Bern dispatch.

Quisling forces in Norway were stated to be in a state of rift, with five of the eight members of the cabinet ready to resign, according to Stockholm reports.

Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, was reported in a dispatch from Berlin to the Svenska Dagbladet to have passed on in a hospital in Southern France.

Washington: Dependency Allotment Boost Urged

Upping of dependency allotments to allow a wife $55, one child $35, and $30 for each additional child was requested of Congress by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, to assure tolerable living for families of our men now taking the offensive. Present allowances give only $72 to a wife and two children.

Passenger car owners will be allowed to purchase "permanent type" anti-freeze beginning Oct. 1, the supply being reserved until that date for commercial vehicles, tractors, stationary engines, and police cars, the War Production Board ruled.

Thousands of families in Italy would benefit and thousands of Americans of Italian extraction would find it a great source of consolation if speedy arrangements were made whereby postal money orders could be sent from this country to relatives there, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts urged Postmaster General Walker.

Lifting of retail milk price ceilings to encourage production was proposed by a bipartisan bloc of Senators opposing Federal subsidies.

Ambassador William H. Standley arrived from Moscow for consultation, the State Department announced. The report persists that he will not return to the Soviet capital but will be succeeded by W. Averell Harriman.

French official personnel, including former Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye, now interned at the Hershey Hotel, Hershey, Pa., will be removed soon to the Three Hills Hotel at Warm Springs, Va., the State Department announced. American officials interned by the Vichy Government in France last November and later taken to Germany are still held there.

National: Union to Appeal Curran Draft Rating

Reclassification into 1-A of Joseph Curran, President of the Maritime Union, will be appealed to President Roosevelt, the Union announced.

A walkout by metal workers of the Jamestown, N. Y., Metal Equipment Company plant, the first staged after a strike vote under the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act, has ended after the 28 affected employees voted to return.

Production of Liberty ships at the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company, Jacksonville, Fla., was resumed full scale following an agreement between company and union officials ending a work stoppage which resulted from a labor dispute.

A resolution opposing the readmission into the American Federation of Labor of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers was killed at the Indiana Federation of Labor's 59th annual convention. Forty other of 50 resolutions submitted were adopted, including one demanding an investigation by the union's State Executive Board of charges of "racketeering" among labor officials.

Americas: Students Ask Ramirez to Quit Axis Tie

The Inter-American Student Congress, meeting at Santiago, Chile, unanimously approved a resolution introduced by the Bolivian delegation to send a message to President Ramirez of Argentina asking that his Government break relations with the Axis. In another resolution the Congress reaffirmed its support of democracy.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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U. S. Aircraft Bombs Improved Steadily

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP)—Development of more efficient aircraft cannon and more destructive aerial bombs is going on night and day under the co-operation of the Ordnance Department and the Army Air Forces.

This was disclosed in a statement here by Col. W. B. Larned, Commander of Picatinny Arsenal, who said the arsenal's role in the program was in the development and loading of bombs and bomb fuses.

The new block busters will be of "an entirely different design," he said. "Tests and experiments are also going forward rapidly on heavy-caliber aircraft cannon of an entirely new principle of operation."

Weather Reports

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:38 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:04 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:36 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:05 a. m.

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State Approval Of Big Airport Runways Seen

With three 7,000-foot strips and 5,000-foot run, East Boston field to take global rank.

A major advance toward development of Logan International Airport, East Boston, into a field capable of serving as a terminus for international air travel is anticipated when the Executive Council meets on Wednesday to consider approval of plans to build three 7,000-foot runways and a 5,000-foot runway at the airport.

Enthusiastic approval was voiced today by commercial airline operators as they discussed the expansion plans just submitted by the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission to Governor Saltonstall and the Council for approval. Little doubt exists that the Council will grant quick approval and work will be begun soon on the expansion long sought by aviation leaders to build up Boston as a great air center.

Back of the expansion plan is the outspoken support of Governor Saltonstall who is on record as favoring State expenditure of upwards of $10,000,000 to bring to Boston an aviation reputation similar to its fame as a seaport in the nineteenth century.

"We of American Airlines are greatly pleased to see that Massachusetts is going ahead in making plans to develop Logan Field into an international airport," W. Nelson Bump, New England traffic manager of American Airlines, declared when informed of the expansion plans.

Approval of Air Officials

Robert S. Swain, Vice-President and Treasurer of Northeast Airlines, who personally led his company's fight for improved runways at East Boston, declared himself heartily in accord with the proposed Commission plan for improvement of the Logan Airport. He expressed the hope that at least one 7,000-foot runway would be made available at the earliest possible moment.

"The efforts of Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald of the Public Works Commission, Gen. Richard K. Hale of the Waterways Commission, and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Aeronautics Commission, in investigating the airport situation thoroughly and bringing this controversial issue to a successful conclusion, in our opinion, deserve special commendation," Mr. Swain said.

Runways as Planned

An over-all long-range plan for Logan Airport, recently disclosed by the State Industrial and Development Commission with the co-operation of the State Department of Public Works, provides for the ultimate construction of dual 10,000, 8,000, and 7,000-foot, hard-surfaced runways, 200 feet wide, with space for taxistrips, helicopters, and a seaplane base.

First contracts scheduled to be let following the Council approval will be for placing the basic fill for the four runways. This fill will be sucked from the harbor bottom by power dredges. Test borings to determine the type of soil under the proposed area to be filled were recently completed by the Department of Public Works.

In the final development of the airport, the present field which is now about 270 acres will be expanded to approximately 1,200

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Red Army Surges to Gates of Kiev; Nazis Retire in East to Bolster West? French Grip Two Thirds of Corsica

Wide World Radiophoto

Germans Cross the Dnieper Again

The crossing of the Dnieper River by Hitler's forces holds the news spotlight on the Eastern Front. But it has one important difference from the crossing of the same river as pictured above. Today they are pouring across the stream in full retreat to the west, with the Russians close behind. Photo shows them as they stormed across in their full power and when it seemed that the defeat of the Soviet Union was but a matter of months.

Withdrawal to Dnieper held basis of plan to escape Russian winter offensive.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The outstanding event of the war this week and one of the most important developments in the entire vast world-wide conflict is the fact that after 84 days of steady westward movement the great German-Russian Eastern Front is now on the line of the Dnieper River.

The central question in the minds of the Anglo-American High Command is the extent to which this shifting of the great Eastern Front represents a deliberate German withdrawal. The answer could be guessed fairly accurately if the Red Army chose to tell exactly how much force it has expended to push the Germans back an average of nearly 150 miles along a 700-mile front in 84 days.

In the absence of any such factual information from Moscow, one can only speculate. That line of speculation is the major preoccupation of the Anglo-American High Command at the moment. In general their inclination is along the following lines:

The brief German offensive from July 5 to July 12 apparently was powerful, but delivered over an extremely narrow front and in a way which implied a limited objective. That objective might have been to try to obtain Kursk and thereby win an advanced holding position.

Third Possibility

It might also have been intended to throw the impending Russian offensive off balance. A third possibility is that it was the first necessary move in a gigantic German withdrawal planned months in advance which needed some such brief offensive to disengage the front and to clear the way for the beginning of the withdrawal.

The third of these three possible explanations is now given considerable weight in Allied military quarters. It would fit in with the fact that by April the Germans knew that their submarine defenses against the accumulation of Anglo-American war power in the West not only had been penetrated but swept aside for at least months to come, and that by mid-May Tunisia was lost and an Italian campaign had become inevitable.

It is highly reasonable to believe that with this knowledge in the early spring, the Germans concluded that their advanced position in Russia was a useless source of weakness because of the strain which distances in Russia put on their communications and manpower.

Therefore, it is considered probable that the July 5 attack was delivered to free the front for the beginning of a withdrawal which was carried out.

Events since July 12 contain one important element which would tend to confirm this estimate of what has happened. So far as is known, there has not been a single

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Nazi troops evacuate Smolensk — Fifth Army occupies hills overlooking Naples.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While General Clark's Fifth Army pushes on toward Naples, the fall of Smolensk brings Russia one of its greatest victories of the war.

For more than two years it has been the key Nazi base on the Russian central front. Its capture indicates a major break in the backbone of the German defense in that sector.

Announcement of its evacuation comes first, oddly enough, from Berlin, not Moscow. Evacuation of Roslavl, 65 miles southeast of Smolensk, also was admitted by the Germans.

Next plum to fall to the champion Red Army seems likely to be the Ukraine Capital of Kiev. Russian troops are fighting even now in the direct approaches to the city, the Moscow Radio reports.

Berlin said the evacuation of Smolensk began some three weeks ago, but had been speeded during the past few days under Russian pressure.

Another city to go down before the swiftly moving Russian Army was Korelly, seven miles northeast of Smolensk.

Compared to the speed of Russian advances, the progress of Allied forces in Italy may seem slow. But the Germans are being forced to give way before determined American-British drive.

The British Eighth Army has moved up to Altamura, to take up some of the slack in the Allied line across the Italian "ankle." The column advancing up the Adriatic Coast from Bari swept 15 miles northward to the outskirts of Molfetta, encountering no German resistance.

Americans battling their way toward Naples have not been as fortunate. Opposition has been stiff, but Fifth Army troops are in the hills overlooking the Naples plain.

On the island of Corsica, remaining Germans are in danger of being trapped. American Rangers are reported to have landed on the beaches in the north near Bastia, from which the Nazis are trying frantically to complete their evacuation.

Their flight is harried continually by land and sea, with French troops cutting the rail line between Bastia and the southern part of the island and Allied fighters bringing down 19 Junkers transports and damaging 10 more in a stiff air battle.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's forces have added another air base to their growing collection. The Finschhafen airfield is in possession of the Australians who landed six miles north of there on Sept. 22, and are within three quarters of a mile of the town itself.

This is the third Japanese airfield to fall to Allied troops in the past two weeks. They took Salamaua airdrome on Sept. 12 and Lae on Sept. 16.

From the new base at Finschhafen, Allied planes are within a 75-mile range of New Britain, with its important air and sea base at Rabaul on its northern tip.

Italy:

Allies Take Hills Overlooking Naples

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has fought its way onto hills looking down on the plain of Naples in a furious day-and-night offensive supported by heavy artillery barrages and resisted by German tanks as well as strong gun emplacements, Allied headquarters in North Africa, stated.

Meanwhile, Allied fighters shot down 19 Junkers-52 transports in another sweep against the hard-pressed enemy's air-evacuation movement from Corsica where French Patriots and regulars and

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Bill to Ban Draft of Dads Faces Smashing Defeat

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—News streamed over the ramparts of the home front today from five different directions. A panoramic view of activity in the Capital gave this picture.

Fathers' Draft: The effort of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana to prevent the Army and Navy from drafting fathers faces nothing but defeat. His bill to stop the Oct. 1 draft can't muster more than 20 votes, possibly less, but the Montana Senator is determined to force a showdown vote and has refused proposals for a "face-saving" recommittal of the bill to committee. Debate will open Sept. 28 and Senator Wheeler himself is scheduled to talk most of the next day, two days before the induction of fathers is due to start.

A substitute for the Wheeler bill already is being drafted by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina. His proposed alternative, which, however, would deal with only a minute part of the military manpower problem, would seek to hustle into the armed services every physically fit nonfather in the Government service. It would remove the occupational deferments of all military-age nonfathers in the Federal employ unless their indispensability were absolutely proved.

To fill the jobs of physically fit bachelors and childless husbands holding Government positions, Mr. Bailey's measure would provide for replacements by qualified fathers.

Survey Board: In a move emphasizing how fully the Allies are taking the offensive on every fighting front, President Roosevelt has appointed a new Army-Navy production survey committee to make sure that all the nation's manpower and productive power is used for the procurement of offensive weapons.

This step is announced by James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Mr. Byrnes cited the cancellation of contracts for some of the construction and development work in the Caribbean bases as an illustration of the shift from defensive to offensive emphasis.

As explained by Mr. Byrnes at a press conference, the duty of the new committee will be to recommend shifts in procurement from things no longer needed to things needed now and for the future.

He indicated that the present military picture—with United Nations forces on the offensive on several fronts—had eliminated the need for as many bases as originally planned in the first dark days after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Military officials "no longer believe there is a danger" of invasion of this country, he also declared in connection with his illustration of how procurement was to be brought into better balance—and manpower, materials, and money saved.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that he had "critical shortages in material and manpower" in mind in establishing the new survey committee, which will be composed of two Army and two Navy officers of high ranks who have no present responsibility for the establishment of current procurement programs.

Manpower: The War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service Administration are joining forces to make a nation-wide investigation of specific complaints of labor wastage, overmanning of war plants, and discrimination in the granting of draft deferments.

Examples of these complaints were read to Bernard M. Baruch, principal adviser to Mr. Byrnes, when he testified on the bill earlier this week. He promised that they would all be checked and in discussing the matter with Selective Service found that a joint survey already was under way.

Diplomacy: President Roosevelt is expected to make an appointment soon to replace Sumner Welles, Underscretary of State, whose resignation, now five or six weeks old, has not yet been acted upon. Reports today were that Lewis W. Douglas, First Director of the Budget under the New Deal, a supporter of Wendell L. Willkie in 1940 and currently Deputy War Shipping Administrator, is being advanced for the Welles post.

Peace Policy: Whatever the reason, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas is determined that his Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Isle's Patriots Hit First Blow Against Nazis

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 25—It now is possible to tell something like the full story of the French reconquest of two thirds of Corsica, while French troops and Corsican Patriots engaged in securing the remaining third establish themselves at Bonifacio and Porto-Vecchio.

In the north islands, to which the enemy is withdrawing, the Germans have been forced to abandon Murato and the height of San Stephano on the Murato-Bastia road.

It is in the region of the heavily bombed port of Bastia that American Rangers have been in action. They are not mentioned in the latest French communiqué. This stresses the importance of the part played by daringly used French cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines which have been landing French troops and mentions that French air forces also were participating in the operations.

Destruction by Nazis

The Germans were described as destroying stocks of materials, roads, bridges, and installations as they retreat. It seems that the Port of Bastia is well nigh useless to the Germans now as the result of heavy Allied attacks.

Plans were being co-ordinated for an uprising in Corsica more than six months ago. The first consideration was that the Allies should provide them with submachineguns and ammunition. This was done by landing cargoes of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Lord Beaverbrook Returns To Churchill's Cabinet

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook came back into the British Cabinet today after an absence of 20 months in a shuffle designed to strengthen the Government for the direction of postwar planning.

The newspaper publisher, who sometimes has been a strong critic of the Government since he left his post as Minister of Aircraft production almost two years ago after a disagreement over the scope of his position, returned as Lord Privy Seal but without membership in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's War Cabinet.

As general utility minister he will assist Mr. Churchill with special administrative work and preside over a number of governmental committees concerned with both war and postwar organization.

The appointment of Lord Beaverbrook was the only one announced by 10 Downing Street which occasioned any surprise. One of the major changes was the selection of Sir John Anderson, former Lord President of the Council, for the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer to succeed the late Sir Kingsley Wood, who passed on Sept. 21.

Sir Kingsley was not a member of the War Cabinet but Sir John will retain his post on that select board.

Mr. Richard Law was moved up from Undersecretary of the Foreign Office to Minister of State and will be given the responsibility for Foreign Office work concerned with postwar planning. Mr. Law led the British delegation at the United Nations food conference at Hot Springs, Va., last spring.

Three other changes were involved in the shuffle.

Viscount Cranborne becomes Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and retains his post as leader of the House of Lords. Maj. Clement Attlee assumes the office of Lord President of the Council and continues as Deputy Prime Minister. Mr. R. G. Casey, who has been Minister of State, now becomes Minister of State resident in the Middle East.

One of the chief differences between Lord Beaverbrook and the Government was his insistence upon a land attack on Western Europe.

Fabrics to Get 'Creep Rating'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Women, do your slips tend to creep up your back? Men, do you have trouble keeping your shirt tail in?

The Government is working on your problem, and has reported the development of a gadget that will determine a fabric's "creep rating."

It's a "friction meter" which the Department of Commerce said was devised by Edwin C. Dreby, research associate of the American Society for Testing Materials at the National Bureau of Standards.

In addition to telling, in cold mathematical figures, which slip or shirt is more apt to creep than another, it will show at a glance which sleeve lining you can slip your arm into with a minimum of wear.

Or in the words of the Department of Commerce, it will "evaluate the coefficient of friction of fabrics."

And the General Said Yes, Writer's Dream Comes True

By Clark Lee
Representing the Combined American Press [Distributed by the Associated Press]

WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER AT ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST, Sept. 1!. Delayed—This has been the kind of day that Hollywood would dream up for a war correspondent.

I went to see Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at 7:30 o'clock this morning. There are a half dozen stories of world-wide importance within a half mile of headquarters, but it is forbidden to write them.

The General said he could not discuss the fighting at Salerno for publication because it was still in the stage of touch and go; then he asked what I wanted to do to get some news.

"First of all, I'd like to fly out and have a look at the Italian fleet that's coming down to surrender, then see Admiral Cunningham; and I'd like permission to write the inside story of the Italian armistice negotiations and of what is going on in Italy. Everybody involved is in this area now and all the material is available."

General Eisenhower then called in a staff officer and said, "Phone Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and see if he can provide an airplane. Phone the Admiral and make an appointment. Phone the Censorship Office and get an okay for the armistice story."

In a half hour it was all arranged, and Dave Brown of Reuters and I got the first installment of the armistice negotiations story from the Brigadier who participated in the meetings as one of General Eisenhower's representatives.

I remember reading that E. Phillips Oppenheim used to dictate his novels of international intrigue to a stenographer. But the real life story that the Brigadier dictated to a woman sergeant stenographer out-Oppenheimed anything that the old master ever dreamed up.

On Split-Second Schedule

It has everything except Joe Palooka disguising himself as the Emperor of Japan.

After the interview the rest of the day was arranged on a split-second schedule.

We rushed over to the airfield at 12:15 p. m., and climbed aboard a B-25 that Marshal Tedder had assigned to us and to two Army photographers. The pilot and co-pilot, Lieuts. J. E. Terrett of Canton, Ohio; and D. E. Ballard of Nashville, Tenn., looked awfully young to me—about old enough to be getting their first bicycles for Christmas.

We had exactly an hour to fly out and look at one of the great scenes in recent history as the Italian battle fleet steamed toward Malta after surrendering at sea. The ships were stretched out over

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Bond-Buying on Time Boosts War Loan Quota

Purchase of War Bonds on the installment plan is a plan being used by Pacific Mills of Lawrence to augment the Massachusetts Third War Loan quota, it was announced today by the State War Finance Committee.

At the same time it was announced that War Bond sales in the drive have now reached $629,300,000, or 80 per cent of Massachusetts' quota of $783,000,000. A record surge of buying that accounted for sales of $86,700,000 in one day shot the total up to its present level.

In the plan being used by Pacific Mills the company took $20,000 in bonds "on consignment" for its employees. The company is permitting the employees to buy any amount of these Bonds and pay for them over a period lasting up to two months. Theer are no interest charges to the workers.

The Pacific Mills plan, it was pointed out, allows employees who are already buying bonds to the limit of their current resources to purchase additional bonds during the Third War Loan. More than $80,000 in War Bonds have already been sold by Pacific for cash or in pledges. Similar sales plans have been adopted by other firms.

At the suggestion of Dorothy Thompson, columnist, it was disclosed yesterday, Newton residents attending a Books and Authors rally at Newton High School dug down into their pockets and turned over $1,300 with which to purchase bonds, which in turn were presented to Joseph Stalin, leader of the Russian people.

Since War Bonds may not be sent out of the country, as pointed out by Daniel J. Doherty, Executive Manager of the State Committee, who attended the Newton rally, the bonds were deposited in a Newton bank, where, assumably, Mr. Stalin, or one of his representatives, may come for them later.

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Kiwanis Elects Norton Governor

Election of Russell L. Norton of Framingham as governor of the New England District of Kiwanis International was a closing feature of the three-day annual convention and wartime conference of the New England group yesterday at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

James V. Neithercut of Saco, Maine, was re-elected Secretary and Nathaniel D. Brown of Providence, R. I., chosen Treasurer.

The following lieutenant-governors were also elected: Frank Howes, Meriden, Conn.; Howard P. Kling, Westfield; P. Frank Crotty, Marlboro; Dr. Frank M. Wilbur, New Bedford; Carl M. Sullivan, Somerville; Charles A. Ferguson, Malden; Everton H. Parkinson, Derry, N. H.; Stewart H. Bowdoin, Portland, Me.; C. Everett Page, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine; George A. Martin, Berlin, N. H.; William J. Cogswell, Braintree; Kenneth M. Cummings, North Attleboro; Philip J. Franz, Shelton, Conn.

OPA Field Offices Changes Under Way

Reorganization of three field headquarters of the Office of Price Administration, scheduled to close next week because of lack of funds, was under way yesterday as District OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan conferred with officials in Worcester.

Field offices at Springfield, Worcester, and Pittsfield will be opened, he said, and will employ about 15, 10, and five persons, respectively.

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MAIN FLOOR

Garden Tools Need to Have Proper Care

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Summer departed Thursday when the sun entered the fall equinox—or something—and although there are plenty of Victory Gardens still providing a stray squash or tomato, autumn is officially here so this column after today will go into hibernation for the winter. Before we leave you, though, a word must be said about the care and storage of tools and leftover seed.

If you took good advice last spring you bought good tools. But now that the season is over it is all too easy to forget them until you need them again, leaving them here and there with rust collecting and parts missing. Instead, why not dedicate a rainy day before too long to a thorough overhauling. Collect and check everything you have.

Empty and rinse the sprayers, draining and drying them well. Be sure all other metal containers are dry and clean—dusters, watering can, pails. It is difficult to get all the water out of the hose, but it must be done. Hang the middle part up high to drain the two ends. Don't roll it up for the winter until you are sure you have won.

You'll Be Glad Next Spring

The wheel hoe should be taken apart and cleaned. If the bolts are rusted soak them in equal parts of kerosene and turpentine. If you replace them this fall you will be glad next spring. Be sure all trowels, spades, hoes, sickles, etc., are cleaned of caked soil or dried grass. Rubbing them with a piece of rough burlap will help. Empty the roller of stones or water, get all the dry grass out of the lawnmower. With a file or carborundum stone sharpen the hoes, sickles, etc. Some people wipe all metal surfaces with grease or oil before storing, to prevent rust. Oil metal parts. Replace, paint or mend wooden handles as needed. Paint trowel handles bright color so they can easily be found when working.

If you have a wheelbarrow with a balloon-tired wheel, deflate the tire a little to take off the strain, and lift it off the floor for the winter. Clean the metal barrow inside and out to prevent rust.

Tools should be stored in an airy dry place. Unheated cellars are usually too damp. A dry garage or shed is a good place. If you haven't already a wall space equipped for holding tools, the best time to get one ready is when you are putting them away. Each tool should have its space. Hooks or other schemes for hanging rakes, hoes, etc., can be put up, and open shelves or racks for smaller tools.

Storing Small Tools

One nifty idea for small tools (including handyman's tools as well) is a cupboard that opens like an upright book. On both sides of each "page" the tools are fitted into brackets or hung.

Be sure to take care of leftover fertilizer. It should be kept dry so it will not cake. If not in its original bag mark it clearly. Dusting powders and other supplies should be tightly covered and marked.

Seeds left over from this season's planting are worth saving. The usual life of a seed is about three seasons. However unless the seed is thoroughly dry and stored at a fairly low temperature it may not be useful even next year. High moisture content in the paper packet and the seed itself accumulated this summer and fall must be dried out before storing. Place the packets in warm sunlight or over a gentle artificial heat. When you are sure they are dry, label and date them, and store in a cool dry place in metal or glass containers safe from rodents or insects.

"How was your garden?" friends ask one another upon meeting, these days. And the answers are wreathed in smiles and rich in descriptions of the heaps of tomatoes and squashes yet to be eaten, the broccoli for dinner last night, and the shining jars of canned produce on the shelves. Tons of extra food have been grown in every region. "And it was worth it in all sorts of ways!" is the general opinion. Next year there must be another season, and on into the peace there must be more, for the balance of production has been radically upset. But the beginners of last spring will be veterans when it is time to get the tools out again.

Escort Ship Honors Son of N. E. Officer

Official United States Navy

Gillette Takes to Water at Quincy

In the presence of a distinguished group of public and military leaders, a destroyer escort similar to the one shown slid down the ways at Quincy today, named for Lieut. (j. g.) Douglas Wiley Gillette, son of Col. George W. Gillette, Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers in New England, shown in inset. The Lieutenant was killed aboard the Carrier Hornet. Lieut. Robert Noone of Auburndale, Mass., who was a wounded shipmate of the honored officer, was among those present today. Others included, besides the Gillette parents, were Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, Mayors Tobin of Boston and Charles A. Ross of Quincy; Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command; Lindsey C. Warren, Comptroller of the United States, and friends, and officials of the Corps of Engineers in New England.

State Penal System Head Wins Praise for Good Work

A State House Profile

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, comes by his interest in human problems naturally. His uncle, Judge Frederick Cabot, was one of the founders of Boston's famous Judge Baker Guidance Center and his mother, Margaret Rice Lyman, served on the Board of Trustees of the Lyman, Lancaster, and Shirley schools for juvenile delinquents.

A Democrat, appointed in 1934 by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Commissioner Lyman has survived two other Democratic regimes and a Republican administration on Beacon Hall where his work as head of the State penal system is generally viewed as highly satisfactory. His reappointment by each Chief Executive since Governor Ely has been with unanimous consent of the Executive Council.

As head of the State's prison system Commissioner Lyman has a job which many would not relish. An antiquated State Prison at Charlestown, which mitigates against the use of modern penal practices, is scarcely offset by the model prison at Norfolk and makes difficult a job which under ideal conditions would be hard.

The Commissioner had been in office only a few months in 1934 when he advocated the razing of the dismal Charlestown bastille and construction of a new, modern, building on a different site. No action has ever been taken by the Legislature toward this goal despite the frequent renewal of the plea by Mr. Lyman.

Steadfastly opposed to political interference with administration of the prisons Commissioner Lyman unhesitatingly tendered his resignation during the James M. Curley regime on Beacon Hill when the Governor attempted to remove five workers in the Department of Correction to make way for political appointees. Commissioner Lyman charged political interference and said, "only if the prison system is insulated from such political assaults can the reform of criminals be carried on successfully."

Governor Curley immediately accepted the Commissioner's resignation. A storm of protest from throughout the State, coupled with a vindication of Mr. Lyman by the State Senate, resulted in the Governor reversing his field and reinstating the Commissioner. Later when his term expired under Governor Curley the Governor reappointed him for three more years.

A tall, large framed man, Commissioner Lyman is stern in his outward appearance. Hundreds of relatives of inmates, however, have found him an understanding and sympathetic listener when they have sought his counsel. His office door at the State House is always open to any who wish to talk to him about a wayward member of the family.

The Commissioner, although a sympathetic listener, is no softy. All inmates are treated alike while in his care regardless of their position in society. In contrast to the time and effort he will spend with a distraught mother or wife he is certain to explode if any attempt is made to curry favor for an inmate by offers of personal gain for the commissioner.

The Commissioner is kell-known to many of the inmates in the State's penal institutions where he is a frequent visitor. When rumors of unrest among inmates of a prison reach the Commissioner's desk he usually allows little time to elapse before he is in the cell block of the institution talking with individual prisoners to find out what the real grievances are.

A native of Waltham, Mass., Mr. Lyman was educated at Noble-Greenough School and Harvard University where he graduated in 1916. From 1920 to 1934 he was in the brokerage business and in real estate.

During World War I the Commissioner saw service in the United States Navy from April 9, 1917, when he enlisted as a seaman first class, until June 3, 1919, when he ended his active duty as a Lieutenant Junior Grade in the Submarine service. His son, A Theodore Lyman, Jr., has been on active sea duty as a Lieutenant Junior Grade in the Navy since June, 1942, and has now been accepted for Naval Aviation Training.

The Commissioner has three attractive daughters, Edith Forbes Lyman, an instructor at Winsor School, and Mary Margaret and Camilla Lowell, both students at the school. Mrs. Lyman is very active in war work, assisting at the Buddy Club on Mondays, the Red Cross on Wednesdays, and doing volunteer hospital work the rest of the week.

Commissioner Lyman is President of Norfolk House Center, a settlement house, a trustee of Noble-Greenough School, and a member of the Executive Committee of Winsor School.

In a busy life the Commissioner still finds time to play tennis, a game for which he has great enthusiasm. When important matches are being played at Longwood he is pretty certain to be found in the grandstand. One of the features of his Westwood home is a tennis court which receives plenty of hard usage.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cooler today and continued cool this evening; occasional light rain in evening; gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Occasional light rain beginning this afternoon in west portion and over east portion by evening; somewhat cooler today; continued cool this evening.

Southwestern Maine and Rhode Island: Somewhat cooler today and this evening with occasional light rain in the south portion beginning this evening.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Somewhat cooler today and this evening, with occasional light rain in the south portion beginning this evening.

Connecticut: Somewhat cooler today and this evening; occasional light rain beginning today and continuing this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:34 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 10:05 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 10:19 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 10:46 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.

State's O. K. To Big Airport Runways Seen

Continued from Page 1

acres, and will include virtually all of a watered area lying in a triangle between the present airport, Governor's Island, and Apple Island.

Big Opportunities Ahead

Powell Cabot, Chairman of the Industrial and Development Commission, has mentioned the fine opportunities that lie ahead for the modernized Boston air terminal, situated as it is 200 miles nearer Europe than major Atlantic Coast cities. Boston is also closer, he said, than any other principal harbor on the north Atlantic Coast to South American ports.

Mr. Cabot's statements have been previously backed by applications by Northeast Airlines and American Airlines for trans-Atlantic services to Great Britain, Continental Europe, and Scandinavia after the war. Recently Eastern Air Lines submitted a plan to the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington to inaugurate service from Boston to South America, using the Dominican Republic as a stepping stone in the Caribbean.

Mr. Cabot emphasized that the Logan International Airport is not more than a 10-minute run through the Sumner traffic tunnel to the business district of Boston. This factor is one of the main reasons why the airport location was chosen for development, he said.

An important improvement now under consideration by the Development Commission is the construction of a wide new thoroughfare to facilitate traffic from the East Boston entrance of the tunnel to the airport.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Today—Red stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" and "B" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 26—Brown "C" stamps become valid; Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods — Today—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

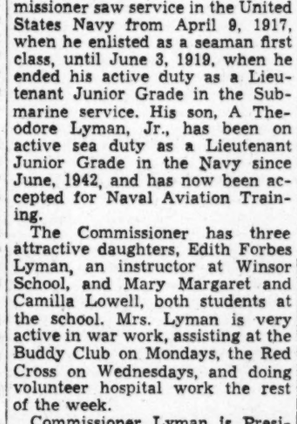
New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Penologist



By a Staff Photographer

Arthur T. Lyman

State Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts since 1934.

New Anchorage Project Boon to Port of Boston

Leg of the Port of Boston

With shipping and marine interests of the nation engaged in the consideration of postwar problems, the Port of Boston today finds itself with the best facilities to attract new business of any time in recent decades. Much of the development cannot yet be disclosed.

But shipping men do not hesitate to declare that almost unlimited possibilities are expected to be available for potential peacetime commerce.

One of the most significant of the changes is the actual test of the long-heralded but always challenged marine facilities and advantages of Boston's port. The result, shipping men declare, is that Boston harbor has been tried and not found wanting.

One of the most unique additions to harbor facilities is a Navy project—the plan of a port expert of 40 years experience to accommodate a large number of ships at a safe anchorage. He is Lieut. Commander E. C. Metcalf of the Naval Reserve, who enjoys among other things the distinction of being known as a "Dad" of the Maine Maritime Academy.

He has commanded ships entering this port, served in the First World War, and now directs anchorage at this port for the Navy. He has successfully directed the anchorage of as many as 25 vessels in the lower harbor and stoutly asserts that 43 can be accommodated on the Bird Island or East Boston flats of the upper harbor without interferring with the main ship channel.

This is possible, he said, by the use of the 16 "fender piers" constructed 80 feet apart in a straight row 1,200 feet long, not far from Governor's Island. In all some 1,600 or more pilings were used for the "piers" each of which is about 20 by 30 feet. They were floored over and each one equipped with one cleat.

Ships moor alongside the row of fender piers, one astern of the other, exactly as if they were at a discharging berth. As additional ships arrive they can be moored alongside the ones already made fast, until 43 ships are accommodated, he said. Dredging of the Bird Island flats to a depth of 30 feet at mean low water is anticipated shortly, he added.

Ships put alongside of others are secured, in the vernacular of the sailor, "heads and points," meaning, one ship heading east and the next ship alongside heading west, explained Commander Metcalf. Each ship in such a group drops an anchor underfoot, thereby holding its position from any fore and aft movement, he said.

Dolphins are set about 60 feet back of the fender piers, so ships that tie up there may fasten mooring lines to the dolphins, an arrangement that eliminates the need of constant tending of lines as the tide raises and lowers the vessels. Another line is run from the ships to the cleat on the "piers," from fore and aft.

In front of each of the "piers" is a fender or "camel" of solid wood, 20 feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick to ward off ships so that the fender piers themselves are not "bumped" or touched by the ships. These fenders are so constructed that they "ride" up and down with the tide, on wires that hold them in the position to protect the fender piers.

The new "piers" have been tried out under the most adverse weather conditions that have existed since they were built, and the result has been complete satisfaction with the plan, according to Comander Metcalf. In peacetimes the use of this equipment would prove of inestimable value to comercial shipping obliged to remain in port for a time, he said.

Craft with engine trouble, waiting for accommodations at a repair yard, or here for any other reason, may tie up at the fender piers with a minimum of expense, he declared, pointing out that Boston was the only port with such an arrangement, located so near to a ship repair yard. The new "piers" are about 15 feet above mean low water.

Eastman to Talk

Improved transportation performances required by the national emergency will be discussed by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, at the luncheon session of the 37th regular meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston, Oct. 6. William H. Day, general chairman, in calling the meeting, stresses the "creation and maintenance of an adequate car supply to meet steadily increasing demands."

Ship Chandlers

Federal licenses for ship chandlers are expected shortly as one result of the Government effort to assure a more equitable distribution of all foods aboard vessels of the American merchant marine. The Ship Supplies Committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, of which John T. Lang of S. S. Pierce Co. is chairman, has been recognized as the agency at the port of Boston for negotiation for handling ship supplies here. The various ship chandlers and ship supply firms here are expected to receive licenses soon.

Levins Re-elected

John N. Levins, district manager of the American Hawaiian S. S. Co. at Boston, is today facing his 13th consecutive term as chairman of the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores, which considers labor problems in negotiations with union delegates.

Mr. Levins was re-elected at the annual meeting of the Conference this week. The standing committee consists of Capt. Henry Annall, John Q. Birmingham, Arthur Lane, William J. Longridge, John T. Sasso, T. M. Smiddy, Irving T. Sorge, John I. Wylde, and George W. Howard.

New Working Pact

Negotiations for a new working agreement between steamship operators and the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are under way. The present agreement expires Sept. 30. Meetings are held at New York covering all the North Atlantic seaports from Norfolk, Va., to Portland, Maine. No wage increases are demanded, it is understood, but longshoremen seek a four-hour work guarantee for each time they start work, instead of the present guarantee of two hours. Permission to negotiate for higher wages if the War Labor Board's wage formula is changed is also sought.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"REALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 194 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 146 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 36 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 148 Winthrop Street (1-2)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
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84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
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Million Youths to Enroll For Pre-Army Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—More than 1,000,000 16 and 17-year-old boys will be enrolled in voluntary civilian preinduction training courses when the enrollment of students in schools throughout the nation is completed this fall, the War Department announced today.

Representing an enrollment of more than half of all the physically able boys at these age levels, the students are taking courses that will prepare them for more effective service in the armed forces.

Voluntary civilian preinduction training is beginning its second year this September. In August, 1942, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, told a gathering of educators meeting in Washington that "the schools of America must become preinduction training centers for our armed forces, leaving the armed forces free to train men in the combat application of the training that schools give."

Under the preinduction training program, needs of the Army are presented to civilian training agencies by the War Department and the United States Office of Education. The Civilian Preinduction Training Branch, a unit of the Industrial Personnel Division, Army Service Forces, analyzes Army training manuals and training procedures, questions officers responsible for training, and studies soldier opinion. Out of the data collected it identifies needs which schools can help meet and interprets these needs to those responsible for civilian education. Through the United States Office of Education, the Civilian Preinduction Training Branch seeks the recommendations of educators as to specific ways in which the schools might provide preinduction training to meet these needs.

Bulletins Point Way

Bulletins outlining Army needs for preinduction training, jointly prepared by the Office of Education and the War Department, have been distributed to the schools of the nation.

During the school year which ended last June, approximately 600,000 high-school students were enrolled in courses adjusted to meet Army needs. This figure does not include the preinduction training offered by schools to prepare the more able boys for later participation in officer-candidate schools and in Army specialized training programs in colleges.

As a result of the increased needs, the civilian preinduction training program has been broadened this year to include courses in Army clerical procedures, driver education, and radio code. In addition, vocational schools, vocational department, and trade schools have been asked to meet special Army needs in the fields of auto mechanics, machine-shop practice, aircraft maintenance, and electrical signal communications.

Training Field Extended

In each of these new areas, the civilian Preinduction Training Branch, in co-operation with the Vocational Division of the United States Office of Education, recently has issued guides which tell schools why the Army needs men with this training, how the training is used in the Army, and what schools can emphasize to be of most assistance to their students and to the armed forces.

The anticipated doubling of enrollment in preinduction courses is a result of the extension of the fields in which schools will offer training designed to benefit the student who later enters the Army. Special studies carried on by the Civilian Preinduction Training Branch have emphasized that the prospective inductee is benefited if, in addition to vocationa and prevocational skills, he has these basic understandings and abilities:

1. The prospective inductee should be aware of how this war came about, what the aims of the war are, and what his allies and enemies are like. He should be following the day-by-day conduct of the struggle. Schools are being urged this year to emphasize in American history, social studies, world geography, and similar courses materials that will help the prospective inductee to feel that this is his fight.

2. The prospective inductee should be familiar in advance with Army life and Army organization. The aim of instruction in these fields is to ease the adjustment of the student in leaving civilian life and entering the Army. Investigations carried on at induction stations and reception centers indicate that young men are more confident and self-assured if they know ahead about the step-by-step procedure during the first few weeks of Army life. Schools are being encouraged to offer preinduction units courses of study in Army life and Army organization.

3. The prospective inductee should be physically fit, and should know how to keep that way under conditions of military living. It is being suggested that schools give physical examinations so that remedial defects can be corrected; that schools offer programs of physical fitness for all, and that biology, health, first-aid, and other similar courses inform boys how their bodies function and what keeps them going well.

Benefits for Soldiers

4. The prospective inductee also benefits if he has a command of basic language and mathematical skills. The soldier, in order to do his job, must be able to read, write, speak, and listen. In mathematics, he must be able to apply what he knows to practical military situations.

All preinduction training is on a voluntary basis. In many schools, preinduction training will not necessarily require that new courses be added to the curriculum, but will involve a new emphasis on existing courses in history, social studies, English, biology, physics, mathematics, physical education, and vocational subjects.

Officers at Army reception centers record all preinduction training on the soldier's permanent record card. This training is taken into consideration in making assignments to further training and Army jobs.

Church Council Forms Group On Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 25—Formation of a Commission on the Church and Minority Peoples by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to aid in the handling of racial and cultural problems was announced by the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Council President, here today. Chairman of the new commission is Dr. Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C., consultant on racial minorities to the War Manpower Commission and vice-president of the Rosenwald Fund, and the Director is the Rev. Bradford S. Abernathy, secretary of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace.

Aims of the undertaking are to help churches:

1. Appraise themselves in relation to the Christian ideal of human brotherhood and race relations in the new world situation brought about by the war.

2. Advance their attitudes and activties and those of their members in overcoming the weaknesses shown by self-appraisal.

3. Overcome scientifically false and un-Christian theories of race which would consign some races to a permanently interior status.

4. Understand and communicate the points of view of modern biology, philosophy, and social science and of the teachings of Christianity on the subject of race.

5. Make known concrete experiments of successful inter-racial adjustment and co-operation.

Members of the Commission include Louis Adamic and Dorothy Canfield Fisher, authors; Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Homer P. Rainey, President of the University of Texas; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Secretary of Colored Work, of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Cartoon in the News

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Oops! Again

Prevention of Fires Is Urged As Potent Factor in Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Flour enough for bread to last an army of 500,000 men a year was destroyed in a single fire last February. Dwellings of 395,000 persons were damaged by fire during 1942, while only 350,000 housing units were built. More large loss industrial fires occurred during the first four months of 1943 than in all of 1942.

Most of these fires, authorities say, were preventable. Fire Prevention Week is to be observed by proclamation of President Roosevelt throughout the United States during the week of Oct. 3-9 in an effort to cut down this needless fire loss by teaching all citizens not only the necessity for eliminating fire hazards, but ways to do it.

"Fire defense is a positive contribution to the war effort," declared Percy Bugbee, General Manager of the National Fire Protection Association, with Headquarters in Boston, "and it is earnestly hoped that farmers, laborers, managers, housewives, and children, will continue in the fight against fire throughout the coming year."

Continuing, he said:

Sabotage by Carelessness

"Fire Prevention Week should mark the beginning of a year of continuous effort for conservation. Fire caused by carelessness and ignorance is just as effective an aid to the enemy as though it were caused by sabotage or incendiary bombs. Fire losses cannot be reduced only by passing resolutions or by doubling or tripling the size of fire-fighting equipment.

"Prevention of fire is the first step toward reducing losses, and knowledge of the principal causes of fire is the first step to fire prevention. Common fire hazards in the home include defective chimneys or heating plants, flammable wooden roofs, defective electrical equipment, gasoline used for home dry cleaning, accumulated rubbish in closets, attics or basements, loose matches, and by carelessly dropped lighted cigarettes.

"Fires in industrial plants can be minimized, and if proper preventive measures are exercised when a fire does break out it can be localized. More safety devices, such as fire walls, automatic sprinklers, automatic fire alarms, and watchmen constantly on the alert, are all a part of the preventive measures which will reduce fire loss.

1942 a black Year

"Neglect and carelessness on the part of management and workers as well as insufficient protection all added together to make 1942 a record year for fire loss in industry. Protection of the war production program against fire is one of the prime objectives of Fire Prevention Week."

"Food will win the war and write the peace," said Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture," yet a farm burns somewhere in the United States every 15 minutes, destroying crops, equipment, buildings, and 85 per cent of these fires result from carelessness, according to the Depaartment of Agriculture.

"The farmer has two fights on his hands today, the fight to produce more and more food in spite of manpower shortages, and the need to protect that food from destruction, especially from the fire menace. Fire prevention, to be effective, must be continued throughout the year, not only during Fire Prevention Week, and habits of carefulness practiced at all times.

Forest Fires Grim Toll

"Forest fires during 1942 destroyed enough timber in the United States to build 20,000 Liberty ships or 2,000,000 army truck bodies. Smoke from forest fires blanketing air fields created inadequate visibility and thus tens of thousands of man hours of pilot training were lost. The glow of forest fires in coastal areas silhouettes ships far out at sea, voiding the effect of dimouts, and smoke drifting out to sea hampers the activity of antisubmarine patrols.

"A vast Forest Fire Prevention Program has been undertaken by the Department of Agriculture for which Congress voted appropriations. Funds alone will not do the job, however, if ordinary citizens persist in careless habits."

The National Fire Protection Association is the clearing house for all that is authoritative on the subject of fire waste, fire protection and fire prevention. It maintains a staff of field engineers to organize and encourage local fire prevention committees.

In the words of Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production for the War Department, "fire is a double waste. It attacks buildings, equipment and materials. It stops production and causes waste of precious man hours. Fire can be prevented by care and by observing prevention measures."

Food of Gardens Increases

This year's victory gardens are expected to produce 10,500,000,000 pounds of food, compared with 7,500,000,000 pounds in 1942.

Full Economic Co-operation Assured for Postwar China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—China's postwar industrial reconstruction plan and its policy on foreign investments as outlined in two resolutions passed by the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang on Sept. 18 give assurance that China will not become an economic isolationist after the war, according to Dr. Lin Lin, economist on the Chinese News Service staff here, in an interview today.

The resolution on foreign investments specfically eliminates the fixed restrictions on the ratio of foreign capital investment in joint enterprises, the designation of nationality of personnel, except for the chairman who must be Chinese, and the financing of their own enterprises by aliens, Dr. Lin stressed. Under the old regulations, 51 per cent of stock interest in capital investments were required to be made by Chinese, a majority of the members of the Board of Directors, the Chairman, and General Manager had to be Chinese, and for a time no aliens could finance their own enterprises in China, he recalled.

During the era of extraterritorality, foreign enterprises were located and investments made in treaty ports, not subject to regulation by or jurisdiction of Chinese laws. With the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights on Jan. 11 of this year, aliens in China became subject to and came under the protection of China's laws and jurisdiction along with Chinese citizens.

"By the new laws based on guidance of this resolution, China can encourage and safeguard foreign enterprise without fear that foreign investment will be followed by foreign political and economic complications, thereby upsetting her national reconstruction program," Dr. Lin declared.

"The program is in line with the plan of industrial development of China by international co-operation advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen immediately following the Armistice of World War I. For this reason, the resolution should not be viewed as a new policy, but merely a continuation of the gradual process of putting into actual practice the governmental and economic ideals of New Chine."

Dr. Lin voiced the view that the fruits of industrialization in China will benefit not only the Chinese but also the peoples of friendly nations. With the increase of Chinese purchasing power, a new and rich market will open to foreign products and China will be able to supply certain raw materials as well as special export products for the consumption of other peoples, he stressed. Besides the benefits from the products themselves, the two-way exchange will improve China's position in regard to international balance of payments, he said.

The vastness of the opportunities for foreign capital in China is indicated by Dr. T. V. Soong's statement recently that from $5,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 will be needed to carry out the postwar industrial reconstruction program, Dr. Lin added.

Sheen of Junk Yard Gold Dimmed by Many Claimants

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The $13,901 bonanza uncovered by young Frank Kominsky in an East Side junk yard last March was mined today with litigation and conflicting claims.

Soon after Sept. 29—when the required six months for filing of claims will have elasped—an eruption will take place in State Supreme Court.

The first claim was staked out by the Kominsky family. The boy's parents, in an action filed against the police property clerk, maintin that Frank is entitled to all of the money he found stuffed in paper pags he turned up in a pile of debris.

Jimmy Siclorni's family are contenders, too, for the cash treasure. Jimmy, nothing but a youngster, was with Frank when the money was found, and suit has been filed on his behalf for the entire sum. The boys' friendship terminated abruptly in the golden light shed by the greenbacks.

Another prospector is James J. Brancato, one of the junk yard owners. He has announced his intention to claim the cache, holding that Frank and Jimmy were trespassing when the find was made.

Police Property Clerk Maurice Simmons, custodian of the treasure since Frank gave it to police, said that "numerous claims have been filed," and more were coming in.

Among those who have put in bids are a Syracuse bank which reported it had been robbtd of a similar sum and proposed to submit the numbers of the stolen currency; a Rochester woman who said she lost the money on the way to a bank, and, most recently, a Brooklyn candy store owner who claimed he was robbed of a strong box containing more than $13,000 in cash a few days before the treasure trove was unearthed.

The New York Corporation Counsel's Office will use the Supreme Court as assayer in the situation, placing the filed litigation on the Court's calendar soon after the claiming period has expired. It will bring all claimants into court to show cause why the money should not be turned over to Frank.

Meanwhile, the boy isn't talking about his chances. All inquiries are referred to his attorney.

Army Dog Cited for Bravery Beyond Call of Duty in Sicily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Although Chips, a German shepherd dog, cannot receive the Distinguished Service Cross for "bravery beyond the call of duty," he deserves it by recommendation of the colonel of his regiment, according to a release from Dogs for Defense here today.

On the night of July 10, he was led ashore just east of Licata, Sicily, by Private John R. Rowell of Arkansas. The two advanced about 400 yards up the dark beach when suddenly machine guns blazed from an innocent-appearing peasant's hut near by. Chips immediately dashed into the hut.

"There was an awful lot of noise," Private Rowell reported. "Then I saw one fellow come out the door with Chips at his throat. I called him off before he could kill the man. Right afterwards, the other fellow came out holding his hands above his head."

Private Rowell brought the two men in as prisoners. On the same night, Chips is reported to have enabled Private Rowell to capture 10 more Italian soldiers walking down a road. After officers checked and verified the tale, the colonel recommended Chips for the citation.

"In the daytime, Chips is a friendly fellow around camp, but at night he and the other three sentry dogs with us are invaluable," Private Rowell said. "Their keen sense of smell enables them to detect the presence of a stranger long before we men can, and these dogs are certainly good protection."

Mrs. Edward J. Wren of Pleasantville, N. Y., was owner of Chips before he enlisted in the Army. The description of his Sicilian exploit was the first news the Wren family had of its dog since his enlistment in the K-9 Corps.

Income From Milk

Milk constituted the source of 15 per cent of farm income in the United States last year.

Surplus Money Races To Buy Beefsteaks

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. R. C. Newton, Vice-President of Swift & Co., meat packers, said Sept. 23, "The reason we have trouble in buying T-bone steaks is because more people have money to buy them, and they are beating us to the market."

In a speech for the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Newton asserted, "The per capita supply of meat for civilians is approximately the same as it was before the war."

Answering the question "why can't we get meat as easily today as before the war?" Dr. Newton said:

"The people have $45,000,000,000 more this year than there are goods upon which to spend it. The Government expects to take $25,000,000,000 of this in taxes but this still leaves $20,000,000,000 looking for a place to be spent. This means that the average family can compete for the purchase of the more expensive foods and they do."

Ship Workers Seek Tapering Off After War

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The annual convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O., adopted a resolution at its final session here Sept. 24 asking the Government to take immediate steps to prevent mass unemployment of shipyard workers after the war.

"Mass cancellation of shipbuilding contracts must be avoided," the resolution stated. "Although the necessity of a comparatively great contraction of the shipbuilding industry is a foregone conclusion, we must seek some method which will allow a gradual tapering off of employment."

Earlier, following debate which carried over from Sept. 23, the delegates voted 402½ to 203½ to uphold the expulsion of Irving Velson, president of Local 13, Brooklyn, from the Executive Board on the grounds that he was a member of the Communist Party.

John Green, union president, permitted 187 challenged votes to be counted, pending an appeal.

The votes, protested on the grounds their delegates had not been instructed to vote as units, were cast by Local 9 of San Pedro, Calif.; Local 36 of Wilmington, Del.; Local 43 of Baltimore, and Local 50 of Portland, Ore.

Mr. Velson retains his post as local president.

Executive Board members reelected included Andrew Pettis of Portland, Maine.

N. Y. State Labor Indorses Hanley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25—As the special election to fill New York's lieutenant-governorship's vacancy neared the campaign stage here Sept. 23, State Senator Joe R. Hanley, Republican nominee and acting incumbent, had added to his backing the unanimous indorsement of the New York State Federation of Labor. His Democratic opponent is Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, who also is the American Labor Party nominee.

The State Labor Federation's support through a nonpartisan committee is representative of a 1,500,000 membership constituting 1,100 affiliated American Federation of Labor unions. It breaks a 25-year hands-off policy of this organization on higher bracket candidacies and was based on Senator Hanley's "friendly consideration" of labor problems. The Republican nominee is a veteran in State legislative matters, whereas the campaign marks General Haskell's first step on the political rostrum, most of his adult life having been devoted to military affairs.

Influence on the Federation membership of the American Labor Party's juncture with the Democrats on the Haskell candidacy was minimized by Thomas A. Murray, President of the body, who presided at the indorsing session.

"We don't feel that the American Labor Party represents labor," he said. "It is a political organization. We have no connection with the American Labor Party. We are nonpartisan in our ideas and selection, and we give our indorsement to the man who is considerate of labor's problems. We indorse Senator Hanley on his record."

Pennsylvania Mine Ripped by Explosion

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 25 (AP)—An explosion ripped through the fifth level of the Moffett Schrader coal mine, 1,200 feet below the surface, at near-by Forrestville, yesterday. Twenty-four men were reported killed and nine others injured.

Mine officials said there was no indication as to the cause of the blast.

All rescue operations were ordered stopped temporarily last night by Richard Maize, State Secretary of Mines, who said black damp gas was spreading through the entire fifth level, endangering the lives of rescue workers.

Maize said arrangements are being made to install a fan to drive out the gas, but a motor to power it has to be brought from Scranton, Pa.

Rescue squads from the U. S. Bureau of Mines and crews from near-by collieries arrived at the mine last night and are standing by ready for action as soon as the black damp can be blown out.

5,000 British Isles

There are approximately 5,000 British isles, including 500 Hebrides, 190 Shetlands, and a great number of small islands off the west coast of Ireland.

Congress Plans Hearings On Armed Forces' Ballot

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Preliminary steps to enable several million members of the armed services to cast absentee ballots in the 1944 state primaries and the Presidential election have just been taken in Congress.

Chairman Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island announced he had asked Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to give the Senate Elections Committee their views on a pending plan to permit overseas service men and women to use a simplified V-mail ballot.

As soon as the Stimson and Knox statements are received, Senator Green said he would open hearings on the proposal, which he sponsored with Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois.

Chairman Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, of the House Committee on Elections, also announced plans to open hearings on similar legislation well in advance of the first primaries next March.

Predicting many practical difficulties would be encountered, due to varying state election laws and the complexities of distributing and assembling ballots cast in the far corners of the globe, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico said he thought Congressional members of both parties "are agreed that we must do everything possible to let every eligible service man vote."

Principal provisions of the pending legislation are:

An "overseas war ballot, "printed on paper suitable for V-mail processing, for voting for President and members of Congress. The War and Navy departments would print, distribute and assemble the ballots with commanding officers of all service units responsible for seeing that any eligible service man or woman obtained one. An oath of eligibility would be the only legal requirement, with poll taxes and state registration laws waved. Wherever possible, voting for state and local officers would be permitted.

Names of candidates would not be printed on the ballot, but the voter would write in his choice for each office from printed candidate lists supplied through the Army and Navy. Polling places would be set up in all camps, aboard ships, or wherever men and women in uniform are stationed.

The V-mail ballots would be returned to the secretaries of state in each state, for relaying to the election officials in the service man's home precinct. Ballots reaching the home district within two weeks after election day would be counted.

This procedure would apply only in the general election of November, 1944. To vote in a state primary, an overseas service man would be required to apply to his Secretary of State for an official absentee ballot.

Similarly, service men and women stationed within the continental United States would be required to apply in advance for absentee ballots, but the legislation would provide for a special post-card application form for the sake of simplicity.

Mrs. Roosevelt Home, But Still on the Go

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt ignored a chance to rest last night after completing a 26,000-mile tour of the South Pacific war zone.

She accepted an Impromptu Invitation to the Servicemen's Lounge in the Union Methodist Church and there inspected the reading room, dance floor and kitchen facilities, shook hands with scores of 300 servicemen and 100 hostesses and gave a number of autographs.

Then she delivered a short speech expressing pride in the fighting men she had met.

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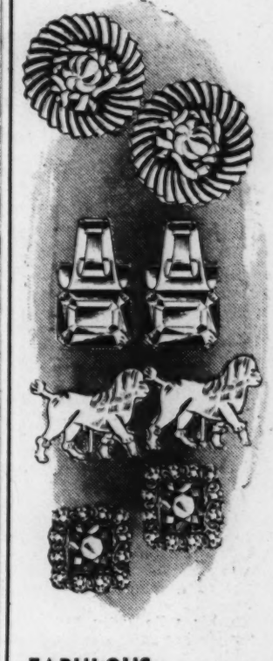

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Windsors Off to New York With Promise to Return

Concluding one of the most democratic and informal visits royalty has participated in anywhere, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor bid good-by today to Boston after announcing their intent to catch the 3 p. m. train for New York, with the promise to return someday for an even longer visit.

The former King of England and his American wife spent their final hours in this area visiting Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, the Duchess' "Aunt Bessie," whose physical condition was the cause of their coming to Boston this week.

While the Duchess spent most of the day yesterday at the Faulkner Hospital in Jamaica Plain, the Duke toured Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, where he lunched at the Faculty Club.

Hhe showed particular interest in the rare collections of Widener Library and expressed hope for an early return to peruse them more.

Eager spectators, who thronged the Ritz Carlton Hotel where the royal couple stayed and who pressed around them wherever the two appeared, behaved with admirable restraint, according to officials who had no untoward incident to report.

Resolute in their determination to have their presence treated as that of sightseers and sympathetic relatives, the pair persisted in refusing pomp or formality, or even the colorful guard of a visiting celebrity.

This open, democratic air was best contrasted at Harvard's Sanders Theater, which the Duke visited yesterday hardly a fortnight after thousands in that portion of Harvard greeted Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the Duke's Britain.

So informal was the visit of the royal couple that at times the few plain-clothes police assigned to escort them had difficulty in anticipating their next moves.

With an approachableness inconceivable during his days on the British throne, the Duke last night submitted to another of his open press conferences, freely expressing opinions almost in the sure manner of a traveling businessman.

With his wife gaily but graciously joining in the repartee of the interview, the Duke commented on serious and light topics of the day.

He expressed concern over the need for the public to be aware of the grim side of war.

"You can't convince people very much if you show them pictures of soldiers riding in tanks, strewn with flowers," he said.

Confusion in upper Italy was remarked, and he ventured to say that in regard to prisoners of war in the Po Valley area, "They are doing what the prisoners of war did in the last war. Some got out before the war was over and they joined up in the fighting."

Admiration for the way the democratic press had in general submitted to strictures of war secrets was expressed. After the war, the governments should take the press into confidence, and then military expediency would be justified, in his belief.

The Duchess jocularly interposed words of praise for the Bahamas as she enthusiastically praised Boston's sights and attractions.

The Duke joined in with a smile at the suggestion that she was a "one-lady chamber of commerce" for the area over which he is governor-general.

Before retiring to "catch up on correspondence," the Duke explained to the press that Bahama business would keep him in New York a few days, after which they would journey on to Washington, intending to be back at Nassau by the end of October.

Czechs in Boston To Hear Head Of Relief Group

Dr. Ruza L. Stuerm, Executive Secretary of the United Czechoslovak Relief in New York, will be chief speaker tonight at a meeting of the organization's Boston branch, in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church, at eight o'clock.

She is now an American, having come to the United States originally on an exchange scholarship to Columbia University, after receiving her Ph. D. degree from Charles University, Prague. She has lectured on Czechoslovakian problems and other European affairs under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, the Carnegie Endowment, and the American Association of University Women.

The topic of tonight's meeting will be the connection of the United Czechoslovak Relief Committee of Greater Boston with the United War Fund campaign. The new War Fund film, "The Greater Boston Story" will be shown. Joseph T. Walker, Chairman of the Fund, will make a brief address.

A discussion period, light refreshments and a social hour will follow. The meeting will be the first to be held by the 12 United Nations groups making an appeal through the United War Fund campaign, which will begin on Nov. 8, to raise $7,500,000 for the needs of 1944.

Longy Music School Extends Facilities

Melville Smith, Director of the Longy School of Music, has announced that beginning on Monday children from seven to 13 years of age may take lessons in Longy School studios, located in Boston and six suburbs, correlating this with Saturday morning classes at 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. The new program is being launched so that present transportation difficulties need not interfere with early music education.

Lessons taken in outside studios are counted towards the preparatory certificate granted by the school. Private lessons may be taken in several points in Boston, Arlington, Brookline, Brighton, Jamaica Plain, Lynn, Needham, and Newtonville.

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Gas Shipment Oversees Seen As Huge Task

Offering war-shipment facts to warm the hearts of New Englanders whose homes and automobiles have felt the inroads of war's demand for petroleum, the New England Division of the Corps of Engineers today released a report on the prodigious performance of the nation's war machine in shipping petroleum products overseas.

In the first 12 months of the war, it was pointed out, shipments grossed more than 80 times the amount shipped in the first year of the first World War.

"Like birds tied by a string to a peg, Allied planes have been able to strike only as long and as hard as their fuel lines will let them reach," said the report. "Allied tanks chase retiring Germans until they run out of gas."

Ocean-going tankers have received major attention for the task of keeping fuel lines unclogged, it was pointed out. To maintain the good work done, the Army's Corps of Engineers had set up "Engineer Petroleum Distribution Units," to operate pipelines, pumping stations, and storage tanks in an integrated distribution system from the convoy tanker up to the fighting front.

Even more conspicuous than the saving in time is the saving in fuel made possible by the pipe-line system. Tank trucks delivering gasoline over the Burma Road burned up more than half their fuel just in making the trip. The gasoline-powered pumping stations on the pipe line need no more than 5 per cent of the fuel to keep up the flow.

Much more than 1,000 miles of the pipe line were given a full battle test in North Africa, with such success that the units in training at Camp Claiborne, La., for use in other theaters of operation are today considered among the "hottest" units now being made ready by Army Service Force command. The Claiborne troops are training under battle conditions.

Some of these battle conditions give additional emphasis to the advantages of the pipe line over tank truck methods of distribution. Camouflage, for instance, is relatively easy. Painted in dull drab, the pipe sections are hard to see from the air.

They are even harder to hit. A 100-pound bomb must strike within four feet of an above-ground link of the pipe in order to bomb it out of operation. In the extreme chance the line is broken, it can be repaired or replaced quickly—1,000 feet in two hours. A truck convoy, in comparison, would be not only easy prey to bomb or strafe, but virtually irreplaceable in some theaters.

The wandering pipe line is creating oases in the desert and self-made oil fields on ocean islands. It is not the least of the Army Engineer "work-power" weapons backing the attack, the engineer officers said here.

In the Study at 'Elmwood'

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Porter Opens Home to Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee

In the spacious study of James Russell Lowell's "Elmwood," members of the Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee discuss final plans for Tuesday evening's Book and Author War Bond Rally at the Cambridge High and Latin School. Left to right: Mrs. Edwin R. Sparrow, bond and ticket chairman; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, general chairman; Mrs. Noyes Collinson, public relations chairman. Historic "Elmwood," now Mrs. Porter's home, is furnished with works of art from many countries, among them the Florentine "Cinque Cento" painting of the Madonna and the amphora from a Scala hospital in Verona, which may be seen above.

Hotelmen Buy Own Meals? Yes—And They Vote Price Boost

Hotelmen, apparently, can take it as well as dish it out. There's a general impression, at any rate, that when they get together for a meeting they always have steaks, chops, roasts, plenty of butter and cream, and all the fixin's, and that no one pays for it.

Don't believe it, says Willard H. Davis, of the Hotel-Restaurant News. When bonifaces get together, he says, they eat the regular groceries. They are restricted to one pat of butter (if there's any in the house at all). They have t oask for sugar. There are no waiters falling all over themselves to please the "boss." And, last and most important, the hotelmen pay for their luncheons, and they tip—in fact, better than the average guest.

Furthermore, they are not averse to increasing the price of their own luncheons. They voted to do this yesterday at a meeting of the Massachusetts Hotel Association at the Copley-Plaza.

President Calvin D. Crawford, from Cape Cod, said that the current price of the hotel meeting luncheons of $1.65 was all out of line, and added that it was high time the hotelmen practiced what they preached, and paid more for their meals.

Before the soup course was over, a motion had been made, seconded, and passed that the price for hotel luncheon meetings be $2 hereafter.

Sherrard Unopposed

Glenwood J. Sherrard, head of the Sherrard-operated hotels in Boston and president of the City of Boston Hotel Association, is an unopposed candidate for the presidency of the American Hotel Association, which holds its wartime conference in Pittsburgh next week. He is vice-president of the national group now.

It will be the first time that a New Englander has held that office. The six New England States will send about 50 delegates and representatives to the meeting.

'Honest, It Does,' Says Mr. Ack In Crisp Reply to Doubting Wac

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 16—Parade ground dash and polish which characterize demonstrations of the British Antiaircraft Battery visiting here can give way on occasion to more informal explanations of the big guns, it has been found.

One of those occasions is when a Wac steps up and asks "what happens when you push that thing?"—pointing into the highly mechanized and highly diversified breech of a 3.7-inch gun.

For instance, Pfc. Claire Getty of Eugene, Ore., a chauffeur on the Camp headquarters staff who is known universally as "Oregon," had her questions accommodated by Gunner Bert Negus of London.

He forsook the almost mechanical barking of a drill master or field instructor and warmed to his subject with a twinkle in his eye when he told her how fast and how far the guns would shoot.

In fact, that twinkle didn't help too much, for his facts and figures were received as so astounding that she said she hardly knew whether to believe him when he said it fires 12 shells a minute to a plane-catching height of 35,000 feet.

And who ever heard a sergeant-major drive home a point by saying: "Honestly, it does too!"

Son of Conant Now an Ensign

U. S. SUBMARINE BASE, New London, Conn., Sept. 25 (AP)—Another group of officers joined the submarine fleet today, following their graduation from the submarine officers' school here.

Among the graduates was Ensign James R. Conant, son of Harvard's President.

The number of officers in the graduating class was not divulged by naval officials, nor was the length of the course released.

Honor man among the graduates was Lieut Stiles M. Decker, Jr., who has been residing at 168 Sea Crest, Black Point Beach, Niantic. Lieutenant Decker attended the Naval Academy for a time and had been attached to surface craft before volunteering for submarine duty.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A concert by George Wheeler, tenor, and Charles Petremont, violinist, will be given at 2 p. m. at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Free to the public.

"The McCann Collection" will be the subject of Mrs. Tanner's 3 p. m. lecture, to be followed at 4 p. m. by Mr. Dart's lecture on the art of China, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, Boston, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Bomb Photos to Remain

Photographs of bomb damage done in Germany by the RAF, now on exhibit at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, will remain in town through Sunday, Oct. 3. During the extra week it will be open evenings.

'Hands Across the Sea'

British Gunners Visit Camp Edwards

Pfc. Claire Getty of Eugene, Ore., and Gunner Bert Negus of London meet at Camp Edwards, where the antiaircraft battery of British veterans is visiting on its national tour of American camps to exchange ideas on artillery technique.

'C' Drivers Only to Get Grade I Tires

Prewar or new synthetic tires, comprising Grade I in Office of Price Administration classification, will be restricted in Massachusetts after Oct. 1 to "C" ration-book drivers with mileage of 601 or more miles a month, it was announced today.

The State order from OPA Headquarters removes all "B" drivers and some "C" drivers from new tire eligibility, it was pointed out. Previously all car owners whose mileage totaled 241 miles or more a month could obtain Grade I certificates.

The restriction comes as a result of a recent statement by the Office of the Rubber Director that "only those drivers whose work is most essential to the winning of the war can count on new replacement tires for at least the next 12 months."

Those removed from new tire eligibility will be able to get Grade III tires, it was ruled. "A" book holders are eligible only for recapping service, it was reminded.

Mileage allowed "B" drivers is from 90 to 360 miles a month, with "C" drivers running more than 360 miles.

Meanwhile, the OPA announced that application forms for the renewal of basic "A" gasoline rations for Bay State motorists on Nov. 22 will go into the mails next week.

These blanks will be mailed to "A"-book holders by their local War Price and Rationing Boards, and should be filled out and returned immediately. Applicants must have their "A" tire inspections up to date in order to be eligible for renewal.

OPA officials said that blanks are being mailed to avoid overloads of "last-minute" applicants at local boards. The State OPA office has given local boards a minimum of one month to finish the job of mailing.

Boards cannot mail the new "A" coupon books to applicants until notified to do so by the State OPA office. The regulations also require that applications received by the boards after Sept. 30 must show a second tire inspection.

"A"-book holders had their first tire inspection March 31, 1943. The second inspection is due on or before Sept. 30, 1943. Anyone who has purchased a car between March 31 and Sept. 30 must have their first tire inspection by Sept. 30, 1043.

British Minister To Speak in Hub On Price Control

Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, will be one of the featured speakers at the 15th annual Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 18 and 19, under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. His subject will be "Wartime Price Control in Great Britain."

Postwar planning for business is one of the main themes of the Conference, and speakers are listed representing the leading units of the business world in America. Registration figures for the Conference are running far head of any previous session, according to Daniel Bloomfield, Director.

Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, is to speak on "Responsibility of Private Enterprise in the Postwar Era." Edgar V. O'Daniel, Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Company, and Chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is to speak on "Some Ends and Means of Postwar Economic Policy."

'One-Man Army' Shows His Wares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 25—War cartoons by Arthur Szyk, Polish artist now residing in New York, are on exhibit at the Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College. Described as a "one-man army" because of the vitriolic quality of his anti-Axis cartoons and drawings, Mr. Szyk—whose name is pronounced Shik—fought in the last World War as a guerilla lieutenant under General Sikorski. In this war, he fights with his brush and pencil.

The original cartoons on view are in full color, and in their extraordinary detail they resemble mediaeval illuminated manuscripts. There is a Gothic quality about the drawings, many of which are reminiscent of the engravings of Durer, the famous 16th century master of line. Cartoonist Szyk's imagination and powers of invention seem to know no bounds.

Consulate Deficit Charged to Fonseca

Antonio Q. Fonseca, Secretary of the Portuguese Consulate in Boston, faces trial on Oct. 4 on charges of forging and uttering a check and larceny, after pleading innocent yesterday.

Bail was set at $2,000, on arraignment in Municipal Court, before Judge Elijah Adlow, following a police investigation of an $8,300 shortage in the Consulate bank accounts.

Lowell Might Well Honor These Cambridge Women

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Were James Russell Lowell a resident of Cambridge today he would no doubt commit to verse the accomplishments of the Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee. Not because it happened to come into being at a meeting held in the study of his own beloved "Elmwood." Nor even because of its fine record in Uncle Sam's Third War Loan drive. Rather, because it is daily forging stronger democratic links throughout his home community.

With suitable poetic phrase he might publicize next Tuesday evening's Book and Author Rally at the Cambridge High and Latin School as "the great attraction now of all," it being the dramatic climax to the Committee's share in the current war bond drive, but his patriotic fervor would dwell upon the feeling of racial unity and equality brought about by the Committee's method of enlisting the co-operation of the community.

As the grandson of the man who introduced the phrase "all men are born free and equal" in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, he would appreciate the way in which the Committee has consistently eschewed big names as such and sought the help of all groups, including Polish, French, Negro, Italian, Czechoslovakian, Chinese, Dutch, and Greek. Likely he would agree with Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, Chairman, that out of this has grown its virility.

It was Mrs. Porter who called that first meeting at Elmwood, for Elmwood is now her home. She has lived there "about a minute according to Cambridge reckoning" but 25 years according to her measurement of time. Never having taken part in any club work before, she attributes her success as head of the CWWFC to her "virginity" in club activity.

"I don't know how things should me done," she laughs, "so we do them our own way." That includes the motto all her workers have learned to live up to—"whatever I am asked to do I will do." Many of them have done things they never dreamed of, like speaking on the radio and addressing large audiences, both men's and women's.

When the Treasury Department asked Cambridge to stage the forthcoming Book and Author Rally, Mrs. Porter warned that it would be no "Harvard audience" her Committee would get together. Members of all nationalities and all social groups will be there, and their representatives will sit at the table with Edna Ferber, Van Wyck Brooks, Roy Chapman Andrews, and "John Roy Carlson" at the Dutch Treat Dinner at the Hotel Continental.

Fifty-eight clubs are competing for the manuscripts donated by these authors. The five clubs that sell the largest aggregate value in bonds will receive the manuscripts as prizes. These will then be given to the Cambridge Public Library, inscribed as the gifts of those clubs. The last group that asked Mrs. Porter to tell them how they could enter the competition was the Greek-American Political Club. She astonished and pleased its members by greeting them in Greek. Mrs. Porter admits that her intimate knowledge of the Mediterranean countries, where her husband long carried on archeological research, has been an asset in working with Cambridge's many nationality groups.

Mrs. French Speaks at Tea

Massachusetts clubwomen were urged this week by their State President, Mrs. Herbert F. French, to use their influence to keep people from cashing in their war bonds, and to keep young people in high school. Speaking at a tea given on Wednesday at Federation headquarters by Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding for presidents of clubs in the Sixth District, Mrs. French asked Federation members to do all they could to make people realize that bonds should be bought for the purpose of long-time saving.

At the same meeting Mrs. John A. Jennings, State War Relief Chairman, reported that the Federation has now furnished 29 sunrooms at Fort Devens. She issued a call for more volunteers to help in the workroom in the Little Building, and stated that the goal for the coming season includes, besides knitwear for servicemen, layettes, and clothes for bomb victims, 6,000 toys to be sent abroad in time for Christmas.

Girl Scouts Grow

The Somerville Girl Scout Council, at its first meeting of the season this week, reported an increase in membership of 583 since last September, and the addition of 20 new troops. Mrs. Ralph G. Thompson, chairman of the training committee, announced that Somerville leaders had been asked to join Arlington leaders in a series of lectures to be given during October by Miss Lucille Rogers of the Girl Scout national staff.

Women Voters' Conference

An all-day conference designed to give members an over-all picture of the job ahead this year for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters will convene Monday at 10:30 a. m. at the First Congregational Church, Mason and Garden Streets, Cambridge. During the box-lunch hour summaries will be given of the morning's group discussions. Miss Emilie Everett, State Chairman of Foreign Policy, will speak in the afternoon.

Newton Panel Program

Members of the Newton League of Women Voters will hear a panel discussion on "This Is Your League" at their first get-together of the season at the home of Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, 188 Collins Road, Waban, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. E. B. Millard, First Vice-President, has arranged the panel, in which Mrs. Donald Durrell, Mrs. Erland Field, and Miss Priscilla Duxbury, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts League, will take part.

Chalk Talk

Edward F. Payne, author, and cartoonist of Billy the Boy Artist, will give a chalk talk with crayon sketches and impersonations of Dickens characters at the meeting of the Dover Women's Club Tuesday afternoon at the Town House. Sketches will also be made of club members, according to Mrs. Henry M. Stevens, who has charge of the program.

Big Circus Opens In Boston Garden For Nine-Day Stay

Hi, there, folks. The Circus is in town again.

For nine days the big Hamid-Morton three-hour show will play daily at the Boston Garden under the auspices of Aleppo Temple of the Shrine. More than 15,000 orphans and underprivileged children are expected to witness the show as guests of the Templars, and 500 seats at each performance, matinee or evening, will be thrown open to those who purchase War Bonds.

The matinees are today and tomorrow, Oct. 2 and 3, as well as on Wednesday, Sept. 29, and Friday, Oct. 11.

While the show boasts some of the greatest animal acts known to the circus world, perhaps the most interestingly awaited act will be that of Van Leer's Liberty Horses. The handsome equines are now world famous for their last-minute escape from Holland, where they were stabled when the Nazis marched in. Totaling 16 in all, the Van Leer horses will work all three rings, so that all the Garden patrons will be assured of a look at the animals.

Headlining the aerial acts is the two-fold attraction of Les Kimris and Peejay Ringens. Les and Veva Kimris appeared at the Garden last spring with the Ringling Brothers show. Now they are back with their thrilling airplane act.

Climax of the entire extravaganza is the bicycle leap presented by Peejay Ringens. This is Ringens' third Boston appearance with the Hamid-Morton Circus.

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The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston announces a FREE LECTURE entitled

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Member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Back Bay, Boston

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27
AT 7:45 O'CLOCK

The Public Is Cordially Invited

Will Air Line Expansion Parallel Rail Experience?

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Are the domestic American air lines to undergo the same expansion after the war that the railroads did during their period of development? Is the same process of duplicating, competing mileage to occur with all its concomitant evils?"

Ralph S. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines, inferentially asked these questions during an interview at the Parker House in Boston during a recent visit here on a speaking tour.

This executive is back in the commercial air transport business after a considerable leave of absence to head the Republic Aviation Corporation, builders of the P-47 Thunderbolt fighter plane. Asked, in response to an interviewer's query as to whether he thought New England should have another competing air carrier, Mr. Damon, in turn, queried "Are we [American Airlines] giving good service here?" The answer was "yes." "Then," Mr. Damon asked, "why replace us? If we are not giving good service, throw us out, and bring someone else in."

Planes Being Returned

Manifestly, Mr. Damon is on good ground. His company, along with other air carriers, is unable at the moment to give the type of service it used to give before the war. The Government has commandeered many of the airlines' airplanes and these planes are now starting to come back to the airlines in a slow trickle as the Army and Navy transport services begin to get the quantities of planes they need to replace those they have taken from the airlines.

It is to be doubted whether any other operator who would wish to compete with American on its unchallenged Boston-New York route seriously deludes himself as to America's ability to serve this route or any route it has applied for in New England, or the United States. Given the return of all its equipment plus the new planes it could acquire there is small doubt that American could provide excellent adequate service throughout all of its routes.

Mr. Damon indicated in his reference to the duplication of mainline trackage in the West by such roads as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific that duplication of airline mileage between important cities might put the airlines in the same position as some of these railroads were before the war brought them their present prosperity.

Protest Is Seen

Ironically, however, it is believed the shoe will be on the other foot when the allocation of international transoceanic routes is eventually determined. For American is one of a group of 16 American air transport companies which appealed for a system of free and open competition on transoceanic routes. This statement of position by domestic carriers to the Government is reliably considered a protest against the monopolistic position now enjoyed by Pan American World Airways.

Many of the domestic carriers have been flying the oceans for months as part of their contracts to the Army Transport Command. They have begun to uncover the "mysteries" of ocean flying and their appetites have become whetted, quite naturally, by the possibilities of linking the continents. American, Northeast, Transcontinental and Western Air, United, and Eastern are among the operators who have applied for overseas routes after the war.

Asked whether he thought Boston seriously had any chance of becoming an international airport Mr. Damon replied quite sincerely that he thought "Boston was it" and cited his own company's desire to use it as a jumping off place for its trans-Atlantic service. He warned, however, that Boston, and, perse, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which owns the Logan International Airport at East Boston, would have to see the aerial opportunities and build the East Boston area to conform with that vision.

Civil Defense Activities in New England

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Close on the heels of its speaking campaign to educate the public on the women's services in the armed forces, in co-operation with the WACS, WAVES, SPARS, and Marines Corps Women's Reserve, the New Hnmpshire Victory Speaker organization is rallying its audiences to the support of the Third War Loan drive, in co-operation with the New Hampshire War Finance Committee.

Suggested material for the use of the speakers in their brief talks was arranged by the State Council of Defense, through its new Committee on Public Information, from the campaign material of the War Finance Committee.

The Victory Speakers, under Dr. J. Duane Squires of New London, as State Chairman, are part of the New Hampshire Civilian Defense organization. Director Noel T. Wellman of the State Council of Defense has urged the utmost support of every Victory Speaker in this vital campaign, the success of which is imperative for purposes of suitable war finance and of countering the threat of inflation.

War Loan Drive

The national goal of the Third War Loan drive in $15,000,000,000. The Treasury Department estimates that every adult American, must, on the average, buy at least one $100 war bond, which means that many must buy far more than that. New Hampshire's quota in this drive is $39,000,000.

Blackout Officer

Mayor James P. Meehan has announced the appointment of Edward J. Gately as chief blackout officer of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, Council of Defense. Mr. Gately fills a post recently vacated by Hartley L. Calvert. The position is unpaid.

Mr. Gately has been engaged in the building construction industry for many years, and in recent years has filled the position of city WPA representative in charge of the municipal end of all local projects under that program. He is a veteran of World War I, is married, and the family home is at 37 Katherine Street.

Air Defense

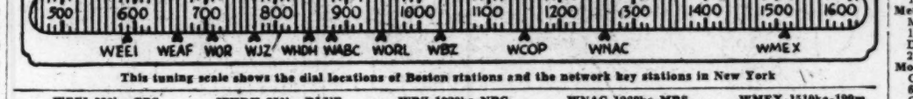
Five members of the Rutland, Vermont, aircraft observation force are wearing gold and blue 500-hour emblems as the result of long volunteer service as part of the Army's air defense system.

The recipients of the honor are Arthur C. Brunelle, chief observer, Mrs. A. L. Taylor, assistant chief, Willard E. Allard, Henry T. Wilson, and James E. O'Grady. The emblems are awarded to persons who have served 500 hours or more as observers at an official warning post.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: Dramatization "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	Newscast; Bond Wagon Quiz	News; Music at Noon; Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15				Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30		National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Post-War Anglo-America	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; songs;	N. E. Sector Soldiers' Show: Music; drama; guest speakers	Sketches in Melody	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15			Sketches in Melody	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News service		News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Pgm; news	Pittsburgh - Notre Dame	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	David Cheskin's Or	Musical program	football game	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	U. S. Naval Acad-	U. S. Naval Academy-	Pittsburgh - Notre Dame	land Indians baseball	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	emy - North Caro-	North Carolina Pre-	football game	game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	lina Pre - Flight	Flight football game	Pittsburgh - Notre Dame	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	News service
3:00	football game	U. S. Naval Academy-	football game	land Indians baseball	Waltzing With You
3:15	U. S. Naval Acad-	North Carolina Pre-	Pittsburgh - Notre Dame	game	Waltzing With You
3:30	emy - North Caro-	Flight football game	football game	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	lina Pre - Flight	U. S. Naval Academy-	Pittsburgh - Notre Dame	land Indians baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	football game	North Carolina Pre-	football game	game	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:15	U. S. Naval Acad-	Flight football game	Pittsburgh-Notre Dame	Red Sox-Cleveland game	Frank Sinatra, songs
4:30	emy-N.C. Pre-Flight	U. S. Naval Acad-N. C.	Roy Shield & Co.	War Bond Rally from	Raymond Scott's Orch
4:45	Golden Gate Quartet	Pre-Flight football game	Roy Shield & Co.	Cosgrave Square, Lynn	Guy Lombardo's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"After the Game": music	Roy Shield & Co.	Sports commenta	Tony Pastor's Orch
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Josef Stopak, cond.	Roy Shield & Co.	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Three Suns Trio	Navy Bulletin Board:	Erskine Butterfield's Or
5:45	Salute to Service	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Curt Massey and Co.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Stars in Revue	News; "I Sustain the	News service	Sports news
6:15	Musical program	Newscast	Wings: Glenn Miller	Sports: Music	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Sports: music	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today: news	Leon Henderson	The Voice of Alaska	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	'Revival Echoes': speaker
7:15	the Gun: drama	Artur Rubinstein; Edgar	"Future for Farmers"	Eagle Club in London	'Revival Echoes': speaker
7:30	People's Platform	Bergen; Lena Horne;	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	CBS News Policy	dr.; com.; chorus; or.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	News Service
8:00	Correction, Please:	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	J. McWilliams, mc	Nat'l Asso. of Foremen	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Monitor News program	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Convention; speakers;	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Musical Comedy Gems
8:45	Mystery dr.; news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Musical Comedy Gems
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	Milton J. Cross, m. c.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Hinde-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Morton Bowe;	mith's Quartet No. 3
9:30	Orch.; vocalist	Benny Goodman's Or.	Can You Top This?";	Ruth Slater; songs;	Classical Album: Hinde-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Fred M. Vinson: sports	comedy quiz	Orchestra; chorus: talk	mith's Quartet No. 3
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Groucho Marx; so-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Ted Fio Rito, cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	loists; guests	Message of Israel	"Rosh Hashanah"; Jew-	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Message of Israel	ish New Year; speakers	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00	Maj. Geo. F. Eliot	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	"Showtime" Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Club Fiesta	Drama by Olmstead	Hawaii Calls	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:30	wards' Guide Master	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Los Latinos, news	Music You Want	Marine Corps show	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz;	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World.	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Fiedler Sinfonietta	Fisher(conductor	"This Is Freedom"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'This Is Freedom': Organ	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services; speaker
11:15	Church"; speaker.	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; speaker
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.	Reviewing Stand: "Our	News report
12:15	Everybody's Music'	World Wide News	NBC Concert Orchestra	Foreign Policy"	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window.	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news	News service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical Program	WHDH Music Hall	"Strings That Sing"	Hebrew New Year Prgrm	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'lr	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Little Show": dr.	Cavalcade of Song	News service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	Un, Chicago Roundtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest":
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	"War Plants & Supplies'	Religious program	Today's Men, Women: int.
2:30	World News; music	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Chester Bowles: Rations	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Vladi-	The Cossacks Sing	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	mir Golschmann,	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	'Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
3:45	conductor; Joseph	"Hot Copy": drama	speakers; band: drama	'Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
4:00	Schuster, cello	Rubinoff, violinist; or-	Pickups from training	"Thanks to America"	Religious program
4:15	soloist	chestra; soloists	centers through'a world	Ted Cole; Bobby Noris	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"This Is My Country";	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Eleanor Steber	Matinee of Yesterday	dr. with Alex Drier,	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orches-	Treasury Star Parade	Sunday Swing Time
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Gunther, news analysis	tra; Dr. Frank Black,	Fighting Heroes of U.S.N.	Swing Time; Sports
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	cond.; Robert R. Ben-	"The Shadow"; mystery	Gold Star Mothers' Day
5:45	"Dear John": sk.	Musical Steelmakers	nett's "Four Freedoms"	dramatization	Gold Star Mothers' Day
6:00	Theater: L. Young,	News; "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	"Lost Yesterday"	mance"; Bockman's Or.	Religious program	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Musical Poll of Hits	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air.	Poll of Hits; Narrator.	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball News	Religious drama
7:00	Jerry Lester,' vari-	News commentator	'Those We Love" drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15	etv show; B. Burke	Dorothy Thompson	'Those We Love' drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bondwagon: Alvino Rey's	News service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Eddie Cantor	m. c.	Orchestra; News	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America":	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Charlie McCarthy; E. Ber-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	That's a Good One: com.	gen; Dale Evans; guests	dog Drummond": drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Schumann: Carnival
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter; news	Suite
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Hour; speaker	Hour
9:30	James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Strt	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Sunny Skylar, songs	Third War Loan
10:30	William Shirer	"Good Will Hour": John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	News comments	J. Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	News; news analysis	News Highlights	News Reporter; "Story	News service	Earl Hines' Orchestra
11:15	Home Front; Music	Symphony of Melody	Behind the Headlines"	Benny Beckner's Orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Symphony of Melody	"The Pacific Story"; The	Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Ted Fio Rito's Or.; News	Manchurian Incident	Britain: Harry Lauder	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music; Inter	"Road of Life": sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	The Merry Macs: songs
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Snow Village": sketch	Happy Joe & Ralph	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny's	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: "Food"	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talk'g'; news	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Jack Berch's Orch.	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Home Topics"; music	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Music
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	and interviews
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World': sk.	Mutual Goes Calling	Musical Novelties
2:45	"Pepper Young': sk.	Musical program	Hymns of All Churches	Baseball interviews	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News Service	Jewish Philanthropies;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Tigers baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox- Detroit	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown": sketch	Tigers baseball game	band; senor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Haile Selassie; Kay Ivers	Sports: Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	'Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, piano	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports: Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Eslinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	Yankee War Bond Round-	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	up Rally; speakers	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Rising Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Citizen Tom Paine"	Yankee War Bond Round-	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	up Rally; variety;	The Drama Shop
8:45	music: Bill Henry	Wolfe": mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Governor & other spkrs	The Drama Shop
9:00	Theater: Ida Lupi-	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Helen Traubel, songs;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Carelli;
9:15	no; Dame May	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	D. Voorhees' Orchestra	News service	Sonata and Concerto
9:30	Whitty; B. Abearne;	Blue Barron's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Return of Nick Car-	for Organ
9:45	Ladies in Retirem't	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	ter": dramatic series	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "Thank Your	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	Lucky Stars"	Waltztime	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Treasury Star Parade	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Duffy's Orch.	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Radio Newsreel reports	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Del Courtney's Or.; News	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Day's End; news

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Scottish Clans' Clan MacDougall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Latin-America Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquestra Progresiste." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Theatreland's Tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

For Sunday, September 26

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Central Hall. Manchester. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra: Director Mo. Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honor. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, Sept. 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Evening Schools To Enroll Students

Registration for Boston's 29 public evening schools is scheduled for next Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 7:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., it was announced today by Joseph F. Gould, Director. Classes, which are open to all residents of Boston at no cost, will continue on these days and at that time during the term.

Schools where the registration will take place are:

High Schools, Brighton, Central (English High Building), Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston, Girls', Hyde Park, Roslindale, Roxbury (Boston Clerical), South Boston.

Elementary Schools, Brighton (High Building), Edward Everett, Everett, Franklin, Grover Cleveland, Hyde Park (High Building), Joseph H. Barnes, Lewis, Michelangelo, Patrick F. Gavin, Patrick T. Campbell, Roger Wolcott, Roslindale (High Building), William Blackstone.

Trade Schools, Boston Trade, Brighton Branch, East Boston Branch, Hyde Park Branch, Opportunity School.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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"THANKS TO AMERICA"
NEW AIR TIME
4:00 to 4:30 P. M.
STARTING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26
General Tire Grand Orchestra, Bobby Norris conducting, General Tire Chorus and Trio, Ted Cole, Romantic Tenor, and William L. Stidger, Commentator.
SPECIAL FEATURE
SALUTE TO WOMEN IN WAR
From New England Mutual Hall
Over WNAC and the YANKEE NETWORK

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day).
Shubert—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Moving to Boston Opera House Sept. 27 for one week.)

Little Theater

N. E. Mutual Hall—"Here Come the Clowns," by Phillip Barry. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by George Wheeler, tenor; Charles Petremont, violinist; Leo Litwin and Dorothy Petremont, accompanists. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 2, 5, 8. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25.
Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:30. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:15, 4:40, 8.
Fine Arts—"Shrine of Victory." Continuous 1-11.
Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:33 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.
Kenmore—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. Stage Show. Continuous from 10:30 a. m.
Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.
Modern—"Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.
Orpheum—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.
Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.
RKO-Boston—"The Sky's the Limit" Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6, 8:15, 10:30. Stage Show: 1030 a. m., 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.
Scollay—"The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.
South Station Theatre—"Romance of Louisiana," "Champion Training Champions," "Journey to Yesterday," "Oil Is Blood," "Seeing Nellie Home." "The Beach Command," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting With the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—

Red Army Surges to Gates of Kiev

Continued from Page 1

American Rangers were pressing him into a tight corner

At least 10 more of the evecuation planes were damaged in the great air battle off historic Elba in which RAF Beaufighters laid siege to the German-held tip of the island and trapped the Nazi air fleets just as they did off Tunisia and Sicity.

Struggling forward over terrain so difficult that pack mules were used extensively to carry up guns and ammunition, General Clark's men gained a foothold on the top of mountains extending from Versuvius and Pompeii in their drive on Naples.

Reports from the front said the whole rugged mountain area north and northeast of Salerno was lighted brilliantly throughout the night by flashes of artillery duels between hundreds of Allied and German guns.

General Clark, who appeared to have been swinging somewhat eastward from his previous hard course due north of Salerno in a drive to outflank Naples, now seemed to be thrusting forward with Vesuvius as a beacon, and a break-through in the mountain area appeared possible at any time.

The spokesman said "the tempo of the battle will increase tremendously" once the Allies drive the enemy onto the plains below.

An indication that the Germans despaired of being able to establish a strong defensive line across the whole Italian Peninsula, which would enable them to retain possession of Naples, was seen in the fact that the British Eighth Army advanced 15 miles up the Adriatic coast from Bari to the outskirts of Molfetta without encountering enemy resistance.

The communiqué confirmed the fall of Altamura in Southeastern Italy to British forces, first announced in field dispatches Sept. 24, and said the Eighth Army is "advancing according to plan" at points inland from the northward surge of General Clark's forces.

In the Fifth Army's full-scale offensive to knock off Naples, German resistance "is aided by difficult terrain and demolitions," the announcement said.

British-Italians Stand 'Last Post'

By the Associated Press

Coo, Dodecanese Islands, Sept. 22. Delayed.

British and Italian soldiers stood at attention together in the picturesque market square of Coo, Capital of this Dodecanese Island of the same name, tonight at the sound of "last post" from the battlemented walls of the lichen-covered fortress while the flag was lowered from Italian headquarters.

This touch of ceremony is typical of the reciprocal courtesies exchanged between the Island's Italian garrison and the British occupation forces who have penetrated Hitler's Aegean island chain.

Six enemy air attacks thus far have been repulsed from the island by the combined gunfire of British and Italian batteries. At least half a dozen raiders have been accounted for by the defenses of this island only 100 miles from Greece, it is estimated.

Yugoslavia:

Patriots Report Defeat of Nazis

The Morocco Radio said a communiqué broadcast by the "Free Yugoslav Radio" reported that tank-supported German formations were repulsed in an attack on positions of Yugoslav Patriots near Split and that the Germans lost 300 men killed and two tanks destroyed.

The Moroccan radiocast recorded by United States Government monitors, quoted the communiqué as reporting that there had been heavy fighting around Gorizia and Ljubljana, but that the Germans failed to break the lines of the "army of liberation." Yugoslav Patriots also repulsed Nazi attempts to land on the islands of Sipanj and Mljet in the Adriatic Sea, sinking one troopship and one supply ship, the communiqué said.

Russia:

Germans Reported Out of Smolensk

The German High Command announced that German troops had evacuated Smolensk, greatest Nazi base on the Russian central front for more than two years.

Evacuation of the city, 210 miles northeast of threatened Kiev and 230 miles west of Moscow, was announced in a communiqué broadcast by DNB and recorded by the Associated Press. Abandonment of Roslavl, rail town 65 miles southeast of Smolensk, also was reported in the communiqué.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent of the Nazi International Information Bureau with the German armies on the Eastern Front, said in a dispatch broadcast by DNB that evacuation measures had been started three weeks ago, and that it was quickened during the past few days while German rear guards fought a successful defense battle.

"In the general front sector west of the railway junction of Unecha and south of Smolensk violent defense fighting took place and is still going on," the communiqué added.

The German war bulletin said Nazi columns were attacking in the Lake Ladoga region in the Leningrad salient and had repulsed Soviet tank-supported counterattacks on the Murmansk sector in the far north.

Berlin said Smolensk's evacuation was completed early today and that covering forces blew up bridges and important crossroads after the last German transport had left the city.

The fall of Kiev also appeared imminent. Charging Red troops there were separated only by the breadth of the Dnieper River from the enemy, Moscow announced in its regular daily war bulletin.

The Sovet communiqué had announced the capture of Korelly, seven miles northeast of Smolensk, around which the famous Todt engineers had constructed a vast system of defense.

Other Moscow Radio reports said a second column of Red Army troops was advancing from the north five miles away while a third column was swinging up from the south.

The Berlin Radio said the Russians already had tried to cross the Dnieper River only one mile above Kiev where the Desna River joins the Dnieper, but the latest Soviet communiqué made no mention of a crossing, or an attempt to cross.

Nevertheless, the Germans mentioned another attempt by Red Army forces to cross the river below Gomel, at a point where the Pripet River enters the Dnieper. This could serve as a jumping-off place for a Russian drive into White Russia.

South Pacific:

Australians Take Finschhafen Field

The Finschhafen airfield has been wrested from the Japanese, giving Gen. Douglas MacArthur a New Guinea base for his planes within striking distance of the enemy's strategically important bastion of New Britain.

Australians who landed from the sea in the face of mortar and machine-gun fire six miles north of Finschhafen Sept. 22 captured the field and are within three-quarters of a mile of the town, headquarters reported.

The impending capture of Finschhafen would add 60 more miles of shore line—that between Finschhafen and Lae—to the New Guinea coastal region under Allied control.

From Finschhafen's airfield, unserviceable recently to the Japanese because of Allied air poundings, it is an 85-mile flight to the enemy airdrome of Cape Gloucester and 165 miles to the Gasmata airdrome—New Britain bases guarding the way up that crescent-shaped island to Rabaul, a stronghold with three airdromes and a harbor capable of accommodating a good-sized fleet.

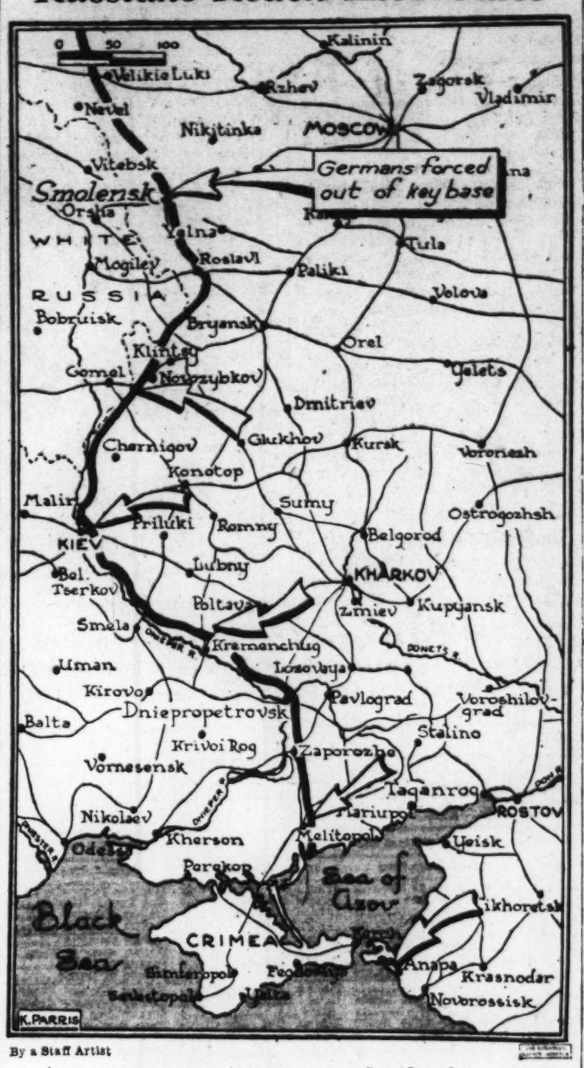
Capture of the Salamaua airdrome Sept. 11 and the Lae air base Sept. 16 has been followed quickly by increased fighter and attack plane activity over New Britain.

The communiqué reported that fighters, identified by a spokesman at P-40s, dive-bombed installations on Gasmata.

Beauforts, medium bombers, set supply dumps afire and exploded ammunition in the Kimbe Bay region, which is 150 miles from Rabaul and slightly more than 250 miles from Lae-Salamaua. Long-range fighters previously have moved into this sector.

In other air activity reported, Mitchells swung inland along the Markham Valley beyond positions seized by paratroopers Sept. 5. The bombers dropped many tons of explosives and fired 41,000 rounds of ammunition at Japanese trying a back-door escape from the debacle at Lae. The Mitchells roamed as far as Ragitsuma, 80 miles northwest of Lae, without spotting an enemy plane.

Russians Reach Kiev Gates



By a Staff Artist

Red Army Advances to Smolensk

Arrows show the main points of Russian advance, which has brought them to Smolensk and to the gates of Kiev.

Canadian Draft Laws Threaten Possible Pulpwood Shortage

OTTAWA, Sept. 25 — Further clarification and simplification of Selective Service regulations applying to farmers was urged upon the Government by a delegation representing paper producing and consuming interests as a means of avoiding a potential 20-per-cent production shortage.

The delegates told the Government Sept. 22 that farmers who normally go into the woods in the winter to cut pulpwood were refusing to do so because they feared their compulsory service deferment as farmers would be prejudiced.

The delegation was representative of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association and the pulp and paper industry of Canada.

After a 2½-hour conference with the Cabinet, the delegates were told that the Government was thoroughly aware of the problem and would do its best to meet it.

The pulp and paper delegates told the Government that there was a potential shortage threatened for the coming cutting year of 1,750,000 cords of pulpwood, about 20 per cent of the production needed to maintain current requirements.

They said they were convinced that many farmers who normally go into the woods to cut pulpwood were staying out because they feared they would lose their selective service exemption as farmers.

They requested that farmers be given the necessary assurance that this would not happen and stressed that this would not take men from other essential industry but would merely mean the useful occupation of farmers who otherwise might remain idle.

Canada Guards Radio

OTTAWA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Canadian Selective Service officials said that a high priority rating has been given technicians, announcers and similar radio station employees under recently-announced regulations which freeze about 1,500,000 Canadian male workers in high priority occupations.

Like newspapermen, radio station employees will not be able to change their employment without a permit from local Selective Service officials. Essential radio station workers such as announcers and technicians will have top priority ratings. Lower ratings will be given other station employees, such as musicians, whose services are not essential to continued operation of a station.

Cinderella to Get Spun-Glass Dress

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Spun glass for fabrics has a great future, a natural scientist said today, and the postwar Cinderella may wear a fade-proof glass dress—to match those fairy-book slippers.

Dr. Hilton Ira Jones, Chairman of the American Institute of Chemists, said that after the war women will be able to buy dresses made from the new material, and they won't fade, shrink, or mold, and will cost less than cotton frocks.

At the first World's Fair in Chicago, he said, the Infanta Eulalia paid $36,000 for a glass dress, but he displayed a dress made of the new material which he said cost $7 a yard for 50-inch width.

The new product also has many industrial uses because of its strength, Dr. Jones said, in an address prepared for delivery to the annual business convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Train—'The Dummy' Keeps Puffing Along

TAMPICO, Ill., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Hooppole, Yorktown & Tampico Railroad still is steaming along, almost every day except Sunday, but it has had to battle numerous handicaps, such as:

There's no "Y" track or turntable on the 12-mile lone track, so the train runs forward from Hooppole to Tampico, then backs all the way to Hooppole on the return trip.

In the early days of the line, completed about 1910, the village of Tampico ordered the train to stop entering the City limits, because the tracks ran down the main street and residents complained. So a team of horses would meet the locomotive at the outskirts and pull the cars into town. Now there's a different track, along the outskirts.

The train, known affectionately as "The Dummy" along the route, consists of locomotive, freight car and caboose. It does most of its business hauling grain, lumber, coal, and similar commodities here to connect with a branch of the Burlington Railroad.

Anti-Bookmaking Law Upheld in California

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Sept. 25 (AP)—Validity of California's law prohibiting bookmaking has been upheld by the Fouth District Court of Appeals on the grounds that "there can be no question of the right of the Legislature to regulate gambling."

Isle's Patriots Hit First Blow Against Nazis

Continued from Page 1

these weapons at night from submarines and dropping containers full of them on parachutes from planes.

Corsica was at the time garrisoned by at least 40,000 Italians and 12,000 or so Germans.

At Patriots bided their time, they worked surreptitiously to secure closest liaison between their own groups in various parts of the Island, and the French authorities in Algiers, with whom they were in touch by clandestine radio.

Patriots Ready

Directly their opportunity came with the announcement of Italy's surrender on Sept. 8, the Patriots were able smoothly to assume power, and to substitute officials of their own choosing for those of Vichy and the Axis appointees.

It was thus the Patriots who struck the first blow, while French Commandos were brought in at top speed by destroyers to help them. This was accomplished with virtually no losses and with maximum preservation of law and order.

French authorities at Algiers are anxious to point out that this should be considered an indication of what is likely to happen in France when the liberating troops arrive in that country.

Some Frenchmen, however, are rather perturbed that the civilian authorities in Corsica at present have been superseded by military control, since Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of all French armies, considers Corsica to be in a state of siege. On this point, there is disagreement among Frenchmen themselves, as the reconquest of Corsica is regarded as a test case.

New Crisis

That is one reason the first independent operation by united and reorganized French forces under the single command of General Giraud has been accompanied by yet another "crisis" in the affairs of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers.

When Henri Bonnet, Commissioner of Information, addressed the press on developments in Corsica, he told how the populace of the Island continually cried "Vive de Gaulle!" and made no reference to General Giraud.

The next day, Gen. René Chambe, General Giraud's chief aide in the Cabinet, dilated upon the fact that everywhere that General Giraud went during his two-day visit in Corsica the crowd shouted "Vive Giraud—our Liberator."

Two Presidents

General Chambe dwelt on an incident during a wreath-laying ceremony at a memorial to Corsicans fallen in World War I when General Giraud declared: "You must remember there are two Presidents of the Algiers Committee—one, de Gaulle; one, myself." Thereupon, the citizens cried, "Vive de Gaulle!"

There is a good deal of the story of French activities for the conquest of Corsica that cannot be told yet. But military operations are described as going very well and it is General Giraud's opinion that the Germans will be finally eliminated within the next 10 days or so.

The French have been very anxious to carry out their action in Corsica as far as possible without Allied assistance. They have lost no time sending detachments of Commandos to aid the Corsican Patriots, now numbering around 10,000 to 12,000. These guerrilla fighters range in age from veterans of 75 years to boys of 15, and since they have no uniforms, they wear tri-colored armlets bearing the letters FT standing for "Franc Tireurs."

This means if captured by the enemy they will be shot forthwith as civilians bearing arms unless the Germans fall in with General Giraud's warning and agree to consider the Patriots as members of the French Regular Army.

The situation of the Italian troops in Corsica is rather curious, for since Italy's surrender, they have been treated as "troops in transit"—except a few of them who volunteered to fight against the Germans with the Corsican Patriots and French.

The Italians are to be repatriated as soon as circumstances permit. General Giraud, while in Corsica, conferred with the Italian Commander in Chief there, General Magli, and it is being arranged that Italians who do not want to fight be employed on reconstruction jobs and work along communication lines.

Marketing of Fish In Newfoundland Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Distribution of Newfoundland's 1943 production of salted cod, haddock, hake, cusk, pollack and ling, will be facilitated by the recent establishment of a "1942 Marketing Administration Committee" and the Newfoundland Fisheries Board has directed that all sales of the fish shall be made by or through authorized marketing groups, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Italian Soldiers in France Had No Chance Against Nazis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The disarmament of the 75,000 to 100,000 Italian troops on French soil appears to have been carried out without much difficulty by the Germans. The lack of resistance on the part of the Italian occupation army in France may be partly explained by the fact that the Italian forces were mainly used for police duties. They had neither tanks nor heavy arms and the strategic points in South France had been always occupied by German divisions.

The German army is now assuming complete control of the former Italian occupation zone and, at the same time, the Gestapo has taken over administration and police in the region east of the Rhône River. Numerous new Gestapo squads have arrived in Southern France and the population is now subjected to the most ruthless form of Nazi terror. Reports indicate that contingents of German police are now systematically searching the cities and the countryside and that they have rounded up thousands of Jewish refugees and of other "suspects."

During the months of Italian occupation, the situation in the Italian zone of France compared favorably with the desperate plight of the French, and especially the French Jews, inside the German zone

One Reason for Flight

This was why many French and particularly a large number of Jews clandestinely crossed the German-Italian demarcation line to take refuge in Grenoble and in the cities and villages of the French Riviera.

Now the Gestapo has undertaken large-scale operations to round up these unhappy fugitives. A dispatch from Geneva discloses that in Grenoble alone 2,000 Jewish refugees have been arrested and will be deported to Poland. Numerous others have been trapped and interned in Southern French concentration camps. The most enterprising among the refugees have crossed the Italian border, hoping to reach the advancing Allied armies. It appears, however, that most of these were caught by the German police operating in Northern Italy.

So far the Germans had mainly arrested foreign Jews. But there are ominous signs that the measures of extermination will now be extended to Jews of French citizenship as well. Since the Nazis have taken over the entire French territory they have dissolved all Jewish organizations, which hitherto had operated with the consent of the Vichy Government.

Leading Jews Arrested

The officials of General Union of French Jews, among them Raoul Lambert, President, and André Baür, Vice-President, have been arrested. Moreover, last August a special idetnification card was introduced for French Jews. This measure of discrimination has usually been the first step toward deportation of the Jewish population in German-occupied territories.

Large-scale arrests have not been confined to French and foreign Jews. French circles in London have received reports that last August a large number of leading French bankers and other prominent businessmen were arrested and shipped to Germany. Among them were: M. Baumgartner, President of the Crédit National; M. Escalier, President of the Bank of Algerie; M. de Boisanger, Governor of the Bank of France; M. Moreau-Néret, Director of the "Crédit Lyonnais"; M. Célier, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte; M. Leroy-Ladurie, former Vichy minister; M. de la Grange, Senator and President of the French Aero Club; several high officials of the French Ministry of Finance; several directors of industrial trusts, and M. Faramond, Director of the Office of Jewish Affairs. Many of these men have been outstanding protagonists of Franco-German collaboration. They are now accused of having exported French capital to North Africa and of having embezzled Jewish funds

Real Reason Is Not Known

The actual reasons for the German purge of the collaborators are still unknown. But it is likely that these representatives of big business and of the high bureaucracy belong to a group of the French upper class who had lately lost faith in German victory and were suspected by the Nazis of turning their coat to the Allied side. Several representatives of French big business, men closely linked to the now arrested personalities, have arrived in North Africa since the Allied occupation of the French colony

The arres. of men who backed the Vichy Governmen' and the policy of collaboration with Germany from the very beginning is a new proof that Marshall Phillip Pétain and Pierre Laval have lost whatever influence they had on German decision. This impression is corroborated by reports from France speaking of a progressive disintegration of the Vichy Administration Numerous Vichy officials are said to have abandoned their offices without leaving any indication of their whereabouts. Remaining in office are those officials who have too completely compromised themselves and who know that they are doomed whenever the German armies retreat from French territory.

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Postwar Planners Agree On Need of Collaboration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Eight different postwar plans, generally in agreement on the need for international organization and some form of police power to maintain peace, were outlined and discussed by their proponents at a meeting in the New York Times Hall here last night.

Participating in the meeting were Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, author of the Fulbright resolution which has just passed the House of Representatives; Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, one of the authors of the Burton-Ball-Hill-Hatch resolution; John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, set up by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Hugh Gibson, formerly Ambassador to Poland, Belgium, and Brazil; Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Clarence Streit, founder and Chairman of Federal Union; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, formerly Minister to Denmark, and Ely Culbertson, author of the World Federation Plan. Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the Editorial Board of the New York Times, presided.

The eight leaders of postwar thinking were unanimous in support of some form of co-operative international organization to maintain world order after the war and that this organization should be potentially universal in membership. Although there was general agreement on an international police force, there was a difference of opinion as to how the force should be constituted and how various nations might be asked, or be willing to, limit their sovereignty.

How Soon Needed?

There were other variances of opinion as to whether a comprehensive world institution should be set up immediately after the war, as was the case in the establishment of the League of Nations, or whether the international organization should be a goal to work toward and reached gradually through alliances, ententes, or agreements between United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China.

All agreed, however, that postwar plans must be considered and discussed now rather than at the war's end in order that the United Nations may not be caught unprepared for peace as they were for war.

Mr. Fulbright stressed that his nonpartisan resolution was not a grant of power to the Executive, describing it as "simply an expression by our people, through their representatives, that we intend to participate sincerely in an effort to bring order into the world."

What Resolve Means

"This resolution," he added, "tells the world that the United States recognizes that any organization for peace must be based upon power adequate to enforce peace, and that the United States will share both in supplying that power and in the responsibility for the exercise of that power."

Senator Ball declared that the United Nations, "with provision for admission of other nations to membership," is the obvious nucleus for the international organization to be set up. He said the proponents of the B2-H2 proposal urged the United States to take the initiative in getting the United Nations organized now.

"Our reason for that is simple," he said. "Our action in repudiating the League after World War I is still fresh in the minds of our Allies. They can hardly proceed effectively with postwar plans until they know with some assurance and definiteness what our position will be. Only a clear and definite directive from Congress can provide that assurance."

Concerned With Direction

Mr. Dulles stressed that the Commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace was concerned with the directions the world would take rather than the detail of mechanisms which should be established. The "Six Pillars of Peace," advanced by the Commission, are briefly: (1) Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations; (2) collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import; (3) adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions; (4) assurance through international organization of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples; (5) control of armaments, and (6) establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

"We limit ourselves to seeking to create an intelligent demand by the American people that there be some form of international organization to deal with the major areas of demonstrated national interdependence," he stressed. "We are also, in our endeavor, working in close collaboration with church leaders of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. They are in substantial accord with us."

Mr. Gibson said that he and Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, were proceeding with their postwar plans on the basis that the greatest threat to world co-operation lies in "precipitate action."

Planned Approach Urged

"It is our belief . . . that the greatest hope lies in a planned and deliberate approach to inaugurate the postwar plan under the most favorable conditions," he added.

Mr. Gibson held that world organization should not be the first but the last step in progress toward peace. Three intermediate steps should be agreement among the United Nations to continue their collaboration in leading the world from war to peace, an agreement before the end of the war embodying the terms of a provisional or probationary peace to impose on the enemy, and a "cooling-off period" as a time for the world to work out the numerous long-view problems of lasting peace one at a time.

Dr. Shotwell said any international organization to become effective must cover three great fields—national security, economic and social welfare, and justice in safeguarding human rights. He proposed that disputes be settled by diplomacy, by submission to mediation, inquiry, conciliation, and other conference methods, or by judicial settlement through courts of arbitration.

Confidence Vital

"These institutions must be developed until nations can resort to them with confidence," he declared. "And the way to insure genuine co-operation in their development is to make resort to these devices obligatory, and then to designate the resort to war by any nation against another, except for the maintenance of peace, as aggression, and then to designate such aggression as a crime against humanity to be put down by co-operative action."

Mr. Streit asserted that nations need to be organized on two different principles. To put behind peace and freedom the power they need, the American, British, French, Dutch, and other democracies of the Atlantic region must be united on a full Federal Union basis, and this union must operate within another organization of nations, weaker in principle but as universal as water, he added.

Mrs. Rohde warned that an international order imposed by a group of nations on the rest of the world would have to be maintained by force and resentments smoldering under its surface would presage another conflagration. A more sure approach would be to draft a constitution and submit it for ratification to all nations.

To the Victors

Official United States Coast Guard

U. S. Soldiers With Captured Italian Flag

American troops pose with a surrendered Italian flag for a Coast Guard photographer at a villa a few miles from the beach at Paestum, Italy. An Italian soldier is shown at the extreme right. Coast Guardsmen manned combat transports and landing craft for the invasion.

Raising Europe's Living Level Big Task

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Possibly the biggest problem which will confront the peacemakers in the European zone is how to reconcile the natural desire of the numerous small racial and linguistic groups for forms of government suited to their cultural and historic traditions with the hard economic fact that practically none of the areas their groups inhabit is sufficiently well endowed with natural resources to be able to provide a balanced economy ensuring an adequate standard of living for the inhabitants.

Yet without a reasonable standard of living, it will be impossible to build a stable peace. At the beginning of this century, Central and Eastern Europe largely consisted of four great empires—the Russian, Turkish, Austro-Hungarian, and the German. Except the Russian, these empires disintegrated one by one and even the Russian empire, on becoming the Soviet Union, lost several of its eastern marshes which went to round off the national territories of the border states Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania.

Partly because of the facts of geography and partly as the result of the natural tendency of all sovereign states to construct links between the center and circumference, the four empires developed as more or less self-contained economic as well as political units. Consequently, when World War I shattered these units for all time, it destroyed not only old unworkable and unwanted political frontiers, but also workable if rather ramshackle economic systems, without putting other workable systems in their place.

Preventing World War III

Historians of the future will, no doubt, see in this fact one of the contributory causes of World War II, and if the outbreak of World War III is to be prevented, it will be essential to see that the peacemakers do not repeat this mistake of their predecessors.

Hitler's method of straightening out Europe's economic tangle was to turn the whole continent into one self-contained economic unit under the direction and hegemony of Germany. If he had simply stuck to economic and financial measures designed to promote the prosperity of all races, great and small, he might easily have succeeded. His failure was due to the German contempt of non-Germans and to the Prussian desire to dominate, of which Hitler was the embodiment.

But when Hitler has gone the way of all dictators, the problems which he so tragically mishandled will still remain for the United Nations to tackle. So let us inspect them at close range—not with the idea of suggesting solutions at this stage, but with the intention of provoking thought and discussion.

Most of the national states which emerged in Europe from the breakup of the empires were primarily peasant states and it is axiomatic that in the present state of world development, countries which are wholly or almost wholly dependent on agriculture tend to have a lower standard of living than those in which mechanized industry is well developed. Agricultural, and indeed most primary products, command low prices in the world markets so that countries whose economic system is mainly based on these products are only able to pay for the importation of a minimum of the necessities of life which they cannot produce themselves.

Not only so, but being obliged to export in order to cover their simplest everyday needs they are at the mercy of the consumer, except on the rare occasions when there is a shortage of the commodities they produce. Thus, it frequently happened in Europe, during the interval between the two world wars, that countries exported food when their inhabitants had not enough to eat and that countries had so many people working on the land that they were unable to make a decent living. Rumania was an example of the first anomaly, and Yugoslavia of the second.

One of the first problems to be tackled in the peacemaking, therefore, is how to increase consumption in the Rumania's of Europe and, indeed, the world, and how to reduce the number of people working on the land in Europe's —and the world's—Yugoslavias.

The only way in which this can be done is, of course, to build up urban districts and local industries. But such a process necessitates on the one hand capital and on the other the possession of, or access to, the necessary raw materials, including fuel.

No Reserves of Capital

Reserves of capital will not exist in postwar Europe, and this side of the problem must, therefore, be dependent on establishing the necessary political and financial stability and security which will attract capital from elsewhere. But the question of access to a large part of the raw materials needed for industrial development is, in the main, a question of ensuring that local sources of supply are not dammed by improper frontiers and tariff barriers. The peacemakers must remember, in this conection, that heavy industry is the solid foundation on which all industrial development is built and that heavy industry needs two things: ample and cheaply worked supplies of iron and sufficiency of cheap fuel.

So far as Central and Eastern Europe are concerned, there are at present three main centers of heavy industry: in eastern Austria, in western Czechoslovakia, and in Silesia. Therefore, either the peacemakers must somehow ensure either that the other countries of the area can be served by the heavy industry in those three districts, or they must see that fresh centers of heavy industry are developed in other parts of the area.

It may be noted at this point that there is a deficiency of either iron ore or fuel, or both, in a large part of the area in question. There is comparatively little coal outside the districts already specified; oil is scarce except in Rumania, where the output has been declining for years; the untapped possibilities of hydroelectric power are inconsiderable, except along the Danube, especially in Rumania and Yugoslavia; where iron is fairly plentiful it is generally not very accessible.

Question of Political System

In various parts, however, there are important deposits of other metals and chemicals, notably bauxite, copper, chrome, zinc, lead, so that the possibility of establishing lighter industries is relatively good. The best hope, therefore, of establishing an industrial system which will give Central and Eastern Europe a decent standard of living lies in developing its component parts along complementary, instead of competitive, lines.

But the construction of such an economic system depends, in the first instance, on the existence of a suitable political system. There are in central and eastern Europe ten or a dozen main racial groups which harbor bitter hostility against several of their next door neighbors. Each of them is likely to claim that the Atlantic Charter has promised it the right to choose its own form of Government, and each of them may be expected to look askance at any suggestion that it should be dependent on its neighbors for anything.

Mexico Seeks Easier Trade With Northern Neighbor

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Mexico has oranges, apples and the sandal-type shoes called huarachos to sell, while the United States is short on some kinds of fruit and shoes. Ergo: Mexican interests today are seeking ways and means of easing American import and marketing restrictions to permit greater sales of these and other products in the United States.

Mexican spokesmen declare that the opening of broader trade channels with the United States at this time would add to American supplies of several war-scarce commodities while simultaneously steadying Mexico's war-jolted economy and providing livelihood for thousands of Mexicans.

Relaxation of restrictions is being discussed now by Department of Agriculture and Office of Price Administration officials with the blessings of the State Department, which is keeping a weather eye on Pan-American good neighborliness.

May Relax Quarantine

Up to now the Department of Agriculture has imposed a quarantine against importation of Mexican oranges, other citrus fruit and apples, to keep out fruit-fly and other insect pests. Through representations by Mexican Chamber of Commerce interests in the United States, it is believed that this quarantine can be relaxed, providing Mexican producers or exporters can give acceptable certification that their fruit is free from pests and blight, or providing sterilization processes can be arranged to free the fruit from insect contamination.

An earlier quarantine on Mexican potatoes was lifted under similar precautions. First shipments of fruit, it is said, would go to American armed forces.

"The potato quarantine has been solved to the satisfaction of both the United States and Mexico," says Joseph I. Puente, executive secretary of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of Chicago. "We are now getting the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture to arrive at a reasonable solution of the orange quarantine problems. There is a critical shortage of oranges in the United States. Mexico can relieve the high prices of oranges."

Help for Shoe Shortage

Mexico's desire to sell huarachos to the shoe-short American public presents a different problem. The difficulty, in Mexican eyes, is that the OPA requires the same kind of ration coupon for these lightweight Mexican shoes as for heavy American footwear, thus placing huarachos in a difficult competitive position.

A recent plan bearing the State Department's approval proposed the purchase of 2,500,000 pairs of huarachos, for relief distribution overseas by the Lehman Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, as a means of keeping Mexico's poor-farmer huaracho-fashioners employed. This plan has now been dropped, at least temporarily, leaving the situation where it was earlier, but the State Department is reported willing to seek other arrangements which will open a United States market while not working hardships on American shoe manufacturers.

"The Mexican huarachо industry has been suffering greatly from the OPA ruling placing it under ration here," Mr. Puente declares. "There are some 30,000 Mexican workers out of employment in Mexico as a result.

"It is claimed that Argentine leather needed in the United States has gone to Mexico. Some of it has, but the reason is not the huarachо industry of Mexico, and it is obvious that Mexico cannot compete against the United States in the Argentine open market for these leathers. Shipment of a few thousand hides to Mexico from South America is not reason, in our belief, for the wiping out of the Mexican huarachо industry.

"Mexico is serving the United States well. Besides preparing an army of a million men to defend the same purposes and ideals this country professes, it is shipping thousands of tons of war-essential materials to this country at a currency rate of only 20 cents per 'peso'—which is well below what it would be if the 'peso' were not pegged at that figure."

Grain Imports-Rationing Asked in India

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 25 (AP)—More than 1,000,000 hungry and destitute persons are being fed one meal daily in Bengal, the Provincial Food Minister estimated today in outlining the gravity of a famine in the most densely populated section of India.

Fifty persons a day are starving in Calcutta alone, it is officially stated. However, during the week ending Sept. 11, there were 1,292 fatalities, compared with a five-year average of 589 for the corresponding week.

Approximately 150 food kitchens are being operated in Calcutta by private organisations and are feeding 55,000 persons every day, while the Government is operating 2,200 additional kitchens outside the city. An army of the hungry approximating 100,000 are wandering in the streets of Calcutta without shelter, spending their nights on the streets or in the shelter of doorways and overhanging roofs, and begging by day.

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 25—Importation of 1,500,000 tons of grain during the current year is recommended by India's Food Grains Committee, together with a new plan of rationing designed to end the present famine which has spread over many of the provinces.

The Committee's report, just released, points out that "in view of the impending military operations on the eastern frontier of India, it would appear to be in the best interests of the United Nations to insure the maximum supply of food grains in this country."

Many high officials here consider that the importation of these supplies is as important as that of men and munitions—possibly more so—and that shipping should be released for that purpose.

Rationing Plan

The rationing of all major food grains is recommended for all cities with a population of 100,000 or more, in both surplus and deficit areas. It is proposed to extend this plan to other urban areas as rapidly as possible, and states are urged to train rationing officers and set up the necessary equipment.

In rural areas, general rationing is not considered possible, although it is held that some form of government action might sometimes be necessary in deficit areas, while it is imperative in famine or semifamine areas.

With regard to India's critical food situation, the Committee's report lays emphasis on the necessity of imports from abroad, primarily of food grains, but also of other articles.

Committee Recommendations

Stressing the fact that for the duration, India must cease to be a net exporter of food, the Committee recommends that the Government of India should press the United Nations for imports of food grains for current consumption, until further notice, amounting to 1,000,000 tons a year, and in addition for imports of at least 500,000 tons to establish a central food-grains reserve. Such a reserve is declared to be absolutely necessary to prevent a breakdown of the machinery of procurement rationing and price policies outlined in the report.

An overwhelming majority of the committee is of the opinion that statutory price controls should be instituted in all provinces for major food grains and also for other commodities necessary to cultivators. Recommendation is made that statutory prices should not be fixed without the consent of the Central Government, and that the latter should have the right to suggest changes, both up and down.

It also was proposed that a small standing committee, representing the Government, provinces, states, producers, and the trade should meet at the Capital at regular intervals to consider the price position, and that all disputes relating price changes should be referred to it.

Tighter Controls

The trend of argument throughout appears to be in the direction of increasing control by the Central Government as far as possible. To help in the elimination of competitive buying, the possibility of further use of transport priorities is suggested.

Finally, the vexing question of relations between provinces and states, on the one hand, and the Central Government on the other, in regard to food matters is discussed in the Committee's report. It is explicitly declared, "Public opinion will not tolerate a hands-off attitude by the Center and, in consequence, the Center cannot accept any situation which would involve its having responsibility without powers."

Declaring that co-operation can best be secured by clearly defined spheres of authority and methods of procedure, the Committee recommends that where there is a difference of opinion between the Center—the Government—and the provinces regarding any basic plan, the decision of an expert arbitration committee shall be accepted as final, and that similar arbitral procedure should be adopted in the case of the States.

Three-Point Proposal

Another recommendation is that the provinces must be prepared to accept: (1) allocation as proposed by the Center; (2) undisputed management by the Center of the Central Food Grains Reserve, and (3) any conditions laid down for rescue or special assistance operations.

These recommendations, like others in the report, obviously represent a compromise between those who would like to see all power given to the Central Government and those who recognize that, the present constitutional position and administrative arrangements being what they are, voluntary co-operation between the different units must be relied upon to a considerable extent in solving India's food problem.

The proposals are mainly long-term plans—that is, for the duration of the war and its aftermath. They will not, in themselves, save Bengal from its immediate desperate plight. That requires special rescue operations of an emergency character. But if the recommendations are adopted and worked with efficiency and good will, and especially if assistance is secured from the United Nations on the lines suggested, they may prevent such distressing conditions from arising in the future.

Government of Bengal Frees Wheat and Flour

Recorded by CBS

London, Sept. 25

The Government of Bengal today "released large quantities of wheat and flour in a further attempt to cover the food shortage," and at the same time "the civil authorities confiscated nearly 500,000 pounds of rice found in some shops in Calcutta," the London Radio reported this morning.

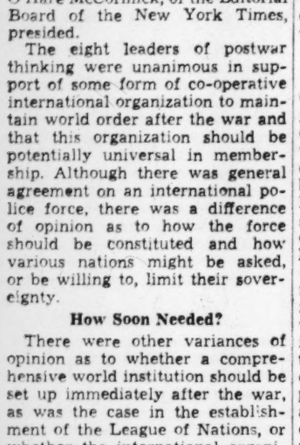
"These stocks are being sold at controlled prices," added the radiocast.

Thomas Warns OPA Of Coming 'Revolt'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma warned the Office of Price Administration today that there would be a "revolt" against the Democrats in 1944 unless OPA officials abandoned practices "contrary to the American way of life."

"I cannot believe that your Administration desires to make the Office of Price Administrator so unpopular, oppressive and ridiculous as to cause the people of the country to revolt almost solidly at the election to be held in 1944," Thomas wrote Chester Bowles, OPA General Manager.

"I have just spent months in Oklahoma, and the wave of resentment there is almost universal against the practices which are considered entirely unnecessary and contrary to the American way of life."



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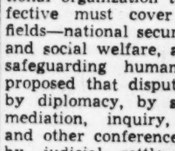

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Roosevelt Explains Purposes Of Production Survey Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Text of President Roosevelt's statement on establishment of the Joint Production Survey Committee by the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, at my suggestion, have created the Joint Production Survey Committee as a new staff body charged with advising the joint chiefs on changes in the procurement programs of the armed services in the light of war developments, production progress, and changing military strategy.

The Committee is also to provide machinery for full co-ordination of the military and civilian branches of our Government by establishing close working relationship between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Office of War Mobilization.

The Committee will work closely and constantly with representatives of the Office of War Mobilization, advise the Chiefs of Staff with regard to problems raised by that office which involve the military production programs, and cooperate with that office in the endeavor to promote economies in the use of materiel and manpower in the over-all production program.

The Committee will be composed of four high-ranking officers, two from the Army and two from the Navy, no one of whom has present responsibility for the establishment of the current procurement programs. Representatives from the Office of War Mobilization will attend meetings of the Committee as associate members when matters of interest to that office are under consideration. The service members are to be responsible, individually and collectively, only to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Constant attention is required to insure that our military programs are kept in step to altered military objectives, and that production programs are changed in accordance with lessons from the battle fields and the assembly lines.

With critical shortages in material and manpower, we must see that we produce only what we need and that the waste, unavoidably present in war, is kept to a minimum.

Recently reports have been made by procurement review boards set up within the Army and Navy by order of the Chiefs of Staff at the suggestion of the Office of War Mobilization. These reports made important recommendations, including, on the part of both the Army and Navy, requests for the establishment of machinery for continuing review. The Joint Production Survey Committee will provide this machinery.

The Committee has authority to request assistance, information, studies, and estimates from all departments of the Army and Navy and agencies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and may attend meetings of the Joint Chiefs, or their supporting agencies.

Idaho Man to Deal With Scandinavia

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 24

The State Department announced today the appointment of Grenville Ross Holden, formerly of Idaho Falls, Idaho, to head an American Committee that will plan the economic rehabilitation of Scandinavia.

The Committee will develop plans and programs dealing with postwar supply and other problems.

F. B. I. Arrests Two WPB Investigators

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Francis A. Capell and Richard C. Atherton, investigators for the War Production Board, were arrested in New York Sept. 21 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of bribery, director J. Edgar Hoover announced.

Mr. Hoover said the two men were arrested at a clothing manufacturer's office immediately after a package containing $1,000 had been handed to Mr. Capell.

Mr. Hoover said the manufacturer was advised by the two men Sept. 18 that he had violated WPB regulations, but was told if he complied with requirements the investigators would "forget" the matter for $1,000.

Mr. Hoover said negotiations were handled by Mr. Capell, but that Mr. Atherton had admitted to F. B. I. agents that he was to receive $400 of the $1,000.

Mr. Hoover said Mr. Atherton admitted that he had obtained about $1,200 previously by similar means.

Mr. Capell has been employed by the WPB since last July and is a former Westchester County, N. Y., peace officer. He lives at Sunnyside, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. Atherton has been with the WPB since December, 1942, and previously was employed by a New York accounting firm. His home is in Brooklyn.

Formally charged with having solicited and received a bribe, the two were arraigned in New York before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter.

Mr. Atherton waived a hearing on the complaint and was held in bail of $7,500 pending Grand Jury action, while Mr. Capell was held in similar bail for a hearing Oct. 4.

Dad-Draft Ban Faces Defeat By Big Margin

Continued from Page 1

should not appear to be hurried by the House passage of the Fulbright resolution into action.

Senator Connally let it be known that the Committee has no present intention to take the House declaration or any similar resolution to the floor of the Senate in the immediate future.

Senator Connally believes in waiting. He wants to wait to see what comes of the projected tripartite conference between Moscow, London, and Washington. He wants to wait to see whether he will be assured of a two-thirds vote. He wants to wait to find out what will be the tone and temper of the debate.

"It is not the desire of the Committee on Foreign Relations," he said, "to invoke ill-considered debate in the Senate with regard to subjects of vital interest to our Allies and which might produce irritations or vexations at a critical period in the prosecution of the war."

Senator Connally suggested that the considerations would include not only the United States' point of view, but the plans and aspirations of other United Nations. He remarked:

"On Aug. 6, in a nation-wide broadcast, I said: 'The United States cannot alone provide a pattern of international peace machinery and impose it upon the will of its allies. The United Nations must be consulted and issues involved in the war must be considered.' That statement still stands.

"My own view is that any international peace machinery must have the support and co-operation not alone of the United States but of Russia, Great Britain, China, and the other United Nations.

"The great nations that are shedding their blood and expending their treasure in fighting this terrible war must act in harmony and unity in bringing about, first, a crushing victory, and then, peace and the preservation of that peace through appropriate instrumentalities and agencies. The matter of the most superlative importance at the moment is the winning of the war.

"The Committee on Foreign Relations does not desire at this particular moment to afford opportunity for intemperate and trouble-making debate on the floor of the Senate. It is known to all well-informed men that the utmost freedom of debate is permitted under the Senate rules.

"It is further known that Senators do not hesitate to avail themselves of that unlimited freedom. International relations are delicate and sensitive. Unity and harmony require consultation and co-operation. We cannot perform the task alone."

Senator Connally emphasized again that in his judgment, an international peace agency should be established, and that it should be empowered to invoke economic and military and naval sanctions to enforce its decisions.

Tire-Plant Expansion To Save $25 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director, announced Sept. 24 that less than $70,000,000 would be spent in expanding tire factories to handle the influx of synthetic rubber instead of the $95,000,000 originally planned, and that only two new plants would be built.

Mr. Dewey added at a press conference that Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and supervisor of the West Coast manpower program, had approved plant expansions in Akron, Ohio, and Los Angeles, despite labor shortages in those areas.

The clearance was given after a meeting of WPB officials Sept. 22 with rubber company executives who presented figures to show that only about 15 per cent as much machinery, equipment, and labor would be needed if the expansion were permitted in the established rubber centers as would be needed if new plants were built elsewhere.

Mr. Dewey said sites had not been definitely decided for the two new plants but that neither would be built in Akron, or Los Angeles.

Edward Price Bell

GULFPORT, Miss., Sept. 25 (AP)—Edward Price Bell, who passed on at his home near here Sept. 23, was founder of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service and nominee for the Nobel Peace Award in 1930.

Mr. Bell, who retired from the News in 1932, spent 23 years in the paper's foreign service, with headquarters in London. He was an advocate of world peace, and it was his work in this connection which resulted in his name being proposed for the Nobel award.

Photographer 'Caught'

Wide World

Don't You Know This Smiling Face?

Yes, it's former movie star Clark Gable, now a captain in the Air Corps and in Britain on active service. Here he shows his famous smile for the camera at an airdrome in the United States.

Gable to Take Action Photos Of Gunnery Fire Back to U. S.

A UNITED STATES FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 25 (AP)—Capt. Clark Gable, who went on the Sept. 23 raid on Nantes, France, disclosed after his plane returned that he will leave for the United States soon with a gunnery training film he has been directing.

He said he hoped to see active service in some other theater before the war is over, and added:

"But, you know, I just do whatever the Army tells me to."

In the Sept. 23 raid, the former movie star participated as a combination cameraman and gunner. The ship was hit by antiaircraft fire, but none of the crew was wounded.

The raid was Captain Gable's fifth and earned for him the air medal.

The peacetime matinee idol looked like anything but that when he stepped from the plane in wrinkled green coveralls. His collar was open, his shoes scuffed, and his hair was ruffled.

He flew in the Flying Fortress "Duchess," lead ship at this base, with Lieut. Col. Robert W. Burns of Ecru, Miss.

Job Finished

Captain Gable has finished the job for which he was sent over here. When he came to England, the impression got around that he was to be a regular Fortress gunner. When he didn't start going on every raid, people started to ask, was he a prima donna, or a privileged person, or what?

The fact is, Captain Gable never was intended to be a regular gunner.

What actually happened was that, with a view to capitalizing on his movie experience and the following which as a popular actor he commanded, he was sent over to make a moving picture about gunners' work that would be accurate and intimate and help in recruiting good men for gunnery training.

A camera crew and one of the movies' best writers, Lieut. John Lee Mahin, who wrote the screen version of John Steinbeck's "Tortilla Flat," were assigned to help him.

Captain Gable went on raids to see just what it was like and to ascertain the chances of getting movies of planes and men in actual combat.

He has found that it is a tough job. It is so cold that it's hard to work. The cameras have to be specially rigged so they won't freeze instantly. The necessity of being connected with an oxygen tank all the time at high altitude hampers moving around the plane. When anything happens, like an enemy plane attacking from an unexpected angle at a rate of closure of 700 or 800 miles an hour, whizzing past in a flash, it's wellnigh impossible to get a picture of it.

The rest of the time, Captain Gable has been shooting pictures on practice flights and working on the ground.

He lives in a Nissen hut on a bomber station. He usually eats in the ground officers' mess, rather than the combat officers' mess.

Around the station, he is treated by everyone like any other officer, although there is a slight stiffness about it, because it's impossible to forget his background.

Going around the station, he will pause far to one side by himself to watch a G. I. softball game; at meals, he may sit down at a table by himself.

After he goes back to the United States with his picture, his assignment will be as indefinite as any soldier's.

His knottiest problem to date is that he has taken some pictures too good to believe. He got a shot of a bombardier in the nose of a Fortress firing a machine gun.

Nazis Retire in East to Bolster West

Continued from Page 1

instance during the withdrawal when any substantial part of the German Army has been pinned into a pocket, such as at Stalingrad, and cut off. There has been vigorous German resistance at a number of key points, and such resistance has been challenged by the Russians, also with great vigor. But the Germans always have managed to evade any major entrapment of large forces and have brought their front steadily backwards along an even, orderly line.

German Initiative

This would imply that of the two factors dominating the withdrawal—Russian pressure and German initiative—the more important was German initiative.

If such can be assumed to be the case, the German military reasons are relatively easy to guess. They are faced with an Italian campaign which probably will continue through most of the winter, since winter campaigning in Italy is feasible due to the relative mildness of the season there. They face increasing Anglo-American air pressure all during the winter. And they face the fact that by spring a cross-Channel invasion from Britain will be likely unless larger German armies are in France at that time than are now there.

With this prospective concentration of Anglo-American pressure in the West they could not afford to meet a Russian winter offensive in a part of Russia which would be favorable to the Red Army.

The old front, as it existed in early July, would have been favorable for the Russians. The Germans needed immunity from a Russian winter offensive this year. They had ample space to spend for that immunity. By spending it, they had a hope of getting far enough beyond the range of a Russian army with its main industrial bases beyond the Urals and its transportation lines stretched out over a great buffer area of devastation to be relatively safe.

This winter the freezing of the surface of all Russia will make Russian transportation possible over the buffer area, but not as valuable as on the July line, since the Germans will have well-developed shelter and defenses along their front, whereas the Russians will be some 200 miles beyond any reasonably undevastated areas and dependent largely on motorized or horse-drawn transportation. They scarcely can hope to move their railheads up behind the Dnieper line in time to amass the quantity of supplies necessary to start an offensive from that area.

Challenge in West

If by spending enough space the Germans could gain immunity from a Russian winter offensive they would be in a far better position to challenge the developing Anglo-American threat from the West. They would gain immediate use of a larger proportion of their Air Force in the West. And they have the prospect of being able to shift some divisions to France by spring, divisions which otherwise would be needed and probably exhausted in the process of trying to hold the Russian winter attack.

What remains more uncertain than the above estimate of the basic German purpose is the extent of the planned withdrawal. The line of the Dnieper gives them some relief from the dangers of a Russian winter offensive, but does not represent any significant shortening of the front. At the Dnieper, they have a substantial contraction of their supply line, but not a contraction of the combat line. To shorten the combat line they must pull back to the Pripet Marshes and abandon the Dnieper bulge.

If they continue the withdrawal now, it will tend to confirm the theory of heavy German initiative in the entire Eastern Front movement, since the Dnieper is excellent for defense on the western banks. On that side, the banks are actually high cliffs whereas on the eastern side they are low. If the Germans give up those cliffs dominating the plain to the east it will be almost conclusive evidence they are shortening their line for the purpose of conserving combat troops.

Such a deliberate German withdrawal, if this is the case, was of course based in the first instance on abandonment of Hitler's original plan for the conquest of Russia and its utter destruction as a military power. That abandonment undoubtedly was forced on the German High Command following the failure at Stalingrad and last winter's great Russian counter-offensive.

Peace Offer Reported

One question which all of this poses for the Anglo-American High Command is whether the Germans are willing to retreat as far on the political front in the East as they apparently are on the military front.

If they cannot conquer Russia and must pull far back in Russia to meet the threat in the West, why go on fighting Russia?

They must have asked themselves this question many times and undoubtedly have, as has been reported, made tentative peace offers to the Russians. There is, in fact, some evidence for thinking that they recently made a detailed and concrete offer which granted every stated territorial claim of the Soviet Government, and considerably more. According to these reports, the offer included all of Iran half of India—the other half to go to Japan—and even Egypt, but specifically exempted Bulgaria, the Dardanelles, and Turkey.

The long delay in their abandonment of the Kuban bridgehead may well have been intended to increase Russian receptiveness to this offer. The fact they did cling to it to the last possible moment would seem to imply that the Russians have shown no serious interest in the offers.

The importance of the above lines of reasoning to Anglo-American war plans is, of course, obvious. The first and most likely conclusion is that there will be new reserves of German troops available in France in the spring. That probability weighs heavily on plans for the cross-Channel invasion, which depends for its prospects of success on France being thinly held in the spring.

Of course, if Russia should accept German peace offers, it would revolutionize the whole picture of war in Europe. Such an event not only would rule out the cross-Channel invasion, but also would force the abandonment of Italy. It can be stated that Anglo-American plans are proceeding on the assumption that no such German-Russian peace will be concluded. But the possibility that the Germans will be able to reinforce their garrison in France by spring is a very real one which is being given the fullest consideration.

Anxiety Needless; Brother Is Censor

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 25 (AP)—Corp. David Peterson of the Lincoln Air Base received a letter from his brother in South America, Staff Sergeant Gerald Peterson, in which Gerald expressed anxiety over the whereabouts of a third brother, John, a captain.

At the bottom the censor added: "I am feeling fine and have been wondering where Gerald was stationed. I'll write to him tonight."

The censor was John. All are sons of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Peterson, Marion, Ohio.

General Said Yes—Dream Comes True

Continued from Page 1

five miles of sea in three perfect columns headed by two British battle wagons and six destroyers.

Behind them were the Italian ships, the dreadnaughts Vittorio Veneto and Italia, five cruisers and four "cans." We had expected to see three battleships, but we learned later that the Roma had been sunk by German planes off Sardinia. One of the Italian battle wagons was trailing a big oil slick from damage caused by German bombs, but she was keeping her place.

The British battleship Warspite challenged us with light signals whereupon Lieutenant Ballard signalled me to pull the trigger of the Very pistol in the top of the cabin and shoot off our identification flares.

The photographers snapped their pictures and Lieutenant Terrett opened up the engines of the B-25. It was my first ride in the type of plane and it certainly is a beautiful ship, steady, dependable and easy to fly.

We sat down on the airport at 1:29 p. m., just one minute ahead of schedule, and taxied over to the control tent. An RAF officer wanted me to sign in for the plane. But I told him it wasn't my airplane, I'd never seen it before and had no idea where it was going. Then we ran over to a Royal Navy limousine driven by a British Marine with a red band around his hat.

We got down to the docks and aboard the British destroyer Hambleton just before it cast off to take Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham and General Eisenhower to see the Italian ships.

The General and Admiral had just come from the daily war council of the Allied chiefs. Apparently the news from Italy was satisfactory because they were smiling as they went up to the crowded compass platform on the destroyer's bridge.

Reviewing the Ships

The destroyer kicked up 25 knots as it chased out of the harbor and within a half hour we were passing down the outside column of ships.

When he noticed me standing on the bridge General Eisenhower said, "I thought you were up in an airplane."

At an opportune time he called Dave Brown and myself over and introduced us to Admiral Cunningham who had been fighting for three years to get the Italian fleet out of port and at this moment was realizing his ambition. Here stretched out before his eyes was a force that, suddenly added to our side, altered the whole global balance of sea power.

Admiral Cunningham pointed out the Warspite and told me, "Be sure and put her in your story because she had a big part in bringing this about. She is flying the flag of Rear Admiral Bisset."

Then he corrected himself, "No, she is wearing the flag of Admiral Bisset, that's the way we say it now."

Referring to the fact that the Italian fleet was more of a potential threat than a hard-hitting enemy during the three-year battle of the Mediterranean, Admiral Cunningham several times repeated the expression, "Ah, a fleet in being, you know, a fleet in being."

Apparently that is a naval axiom, and I was expected to know the rest of it, which I did not. But it must be something like a fleet in being requires a fleet in watching.

The camouflage of the Italian ships was very much like the British, basically dark gray with black streaks. Many of the designs of the recently painted Italian vessels were long triangles like the spaces on a backgammon board. None of the cruisers had any planes aboard, but there were two on the after catapults of the Vittorio Veneto and one on the Italia.

General Eisenhower kept himself in the background. He gave me the text of the statement, "The Italian battle fleet is anchored under the guns of Malta," and emphasized, "that's not from headquarters but from the Admiral. This is his party."

Message of Congratulation

I asked General Eisenhower if he had formally congratulated the Admiral."

"There's no formality between us," he replied.

"But have you told him it was a swell job?"

General Eisenhower laughed. "He knows it's a swell job without my telling him."

I was beginning to look and feel a little foolish as I insisted.

"For the history books, General, don't you think it would be a good idea to send him a message of congratulation?"

General Eisenhower agreed and dictated a telegram congratulating Admiral Cunningham on his victory over the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. Then he changed the word "Italian fleet" to "the enemy," explaining that the Italians had fully kept their promises and he did not want to hurt their feelings.

Then he said, "Oh, why not! It was the Italian fleet. Put that back in."

Later I took the message back to headquarters and gave it to General Eisenhower's aide to send to the Admiral.

The big moment in the review of the captured ships came when we passed astern of the entire formation after Admiral Cunningham had warned the destroyer's captain, "Don't turn too sharp now and scare them."

The three long lines of mighty ships stretched out nearly to the horizon and General Eisenhower whistled and said, "That's the way you see them in the movies."

Gowrie Says Pacific War Plan Is Satisfactory to Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 25 (AP)—Australia has every reason to be satisfied with the decision of United Nations leaders to prosecute the Pacific war with the same vigor as in the European theater, Governor General Lord Gowrie said Sept. 23 in opening a new session of Parliament.

The Commonwealth Government's war policies, he announced, would be governed by the Commander in Chief's strategical plan of operations, as related to the global strategy of the Allies.

Lord Gowrie disclosed that the Australian Government had expressed appreciation to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for their assurance of equal vigor in fighting the Japanese as well as the Germans.

Reviewing the South Pacific campaign, he said:

"United States troops in the Solomons and Australian and United States troops in New Guinea relentlessly are forcing the enemy out of his forward bases. With each advance the range of our air attack becomes more extensive and the enemy's bases to the rear become more vulnerable."

The Italian surrender, he continued, transformed the naval position in the Mediterranean, and this would have its effect on the Pacific theater. Already Allied land forces had established definite superiority over the enemy and had wrested the initiative from him. The Allied assault upon the enemy's New Guinea base of Wewak and the landings near Lae demonstrated the predominance of our air and sea power.

Stating the policies and views of the new Government of Premier John Curtin, the Governor General pledged that assistance to U. S. forces would be continued under reciprocal Lend-Lease. Primary consideration would continue to insure maximum contributions to the Southwest Pacific, but the Commonwealth would contribute food and supplies to other theaters as well.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

American Artists Exhibit

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

American art is being given its head in the New York galleries just now, with paintings coming in many instances fresh from the studios of prominent artists. The work of earlier native painters, however, is not being neglected. A comparison of present and older American trends in painting which presents an interesting contrast is shown in two of the leading current art shows—one composed of paintings by members of the Associated American Artists and the other by "Tonalists and Impressionists."

At the Babcock Gallery the phrase "tonalists and impressionists" is used to describe 20 American artists, all known throughout the art world, whose styles of painting may be conveniently grouped according to one or the other of these two categories. The period covered is that of the eighties to the early nineteen hundreds, and the styles are those of romantics, realists and impressionists.

The breakdown into tonalists is consummated by the grouping together of artists such as Ryder, Blakelock, Inness and others who depended a great deal on the depth and richness of the color they used in their work. The impressionists include Twachtman, Weir, Hassam, Prendergast and several more artists similarly identified.

♪ ♪ ♪

This is a show not of imposing, large pictures but rather of small ones, for the most part, in which the authentic character of the artists is nevertheless largely apparent. The best positions among the "tonalist" group are assignable to George Luks, whose "Breaker Boy" is one of the best of his poignantly realistic genre characterizations, and to Winslow Homer, whose "Boy Reading" is an early work, notable for its keen interest in lighting as well as character.

One usually thinks of Duveneck more in relation to his decisive brushwork and vigorous characterization than in reference to his tonality, but this exponent of the Munich school and its dim colors is well represented in the show by a portrait head of John H. Twachtman.

America's debt to impressionism is one of the marked characteristics of the art of the early nineteen hundreds. It is significant of the importance of this development that the Babcock Gallery has half a dozen first-rate painters to illustrate the idea, which is essentially a reaction from the somber and static moods of the studio painters of the preceding period. Twachtman's "Normandy River" is one of the most charming examples shown in the display, others being the brightly dappled "August Afternoon" by Hassam and Lawson's "Creek in Winter."

♪ ♪ ♪

The new show at the Associated Artists Gallery is a sizable one of 40 pictures which lays claim to freshness through the fact that most of the canvases were painted recently and are being shown for the first time. The artists aren't so evidently concerned with the present crisis as many of them have appeared on other occasions, and the pictures dealing with actual war themes are few. But there is a striking vitality about the work generally and the feeling that art, in spite of the many distractions to which it, like all other professions, has been subject, is making progress.

Of themes of first-rate topical interest there are perhaps two that make an impression in the show, and both are by artists who have frequently expressed in painting their deep interest in the larger humanitarian problems of the modern world. The parable, "I Was Always Present," by George Grosz, is one of these, and the other is Joseph Hirsch's "Guerrillas," a tender and serious tribute to the Russian soldier which is told with almost religious reverence. The Grosz piece is fiery in feeling and in color, contrasting emotionally with the calm reserve with which the Hirsch work is painted.

Thomas H. Benton has untracked himself momentarily from the painting of such overwhelming war commentaries as he produced for propaganda purposes a year ago. The piece he contributes to the current show is a large canvas called "Music Lesson," in which he returns to the peace of rural New England life. Homely in theme, it is richly human in appeal and shows the artist at his best both technically and as a realist interested in the manifold details of his subject.

Others who follow similar trends in their detachment from world problems are Georges Schreiber, whose "Low Tide" is a semi-poetic report on life at the seashore; Aaron Bohrod, whose "Algonquin, Ill." attractively typifies his interest in the provincial scene, and Robert Philipp, the painter of "Repose," one of the show's best figure pieces.

There are besides several fascinating bits of humor involved. Doris Lee, whose references to American life almost invariably are accompanied by a whimsical kind of playfulness, is chiefly responsible through such witty canvases as "Pastorale" and "Cemetery."

Music in Bolivia

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Bolivia is often called the Switzerland of South America. Like Switzerland, Bolivia is landlocked, and traversed by mighty mountain ranges. But the music of Bolivia is far removed from any type of melody that we know in Europe and America. The great majority of the Bolivian population is Indian, and the songs and airs of Bolivia are imbued with characteristic monodic lyricism.

This lyricism of the Bolivian Indian impresses the outsider as being dull and melancholy. Indeed, there exists a plausible theory, a "geo-musical" theory, so to speak, which deduces the character of the song from the type of the landscape. The Andean altiplano produces no luxuriant vegetation. The supply of oxygen is scanty, and the folk singer husbands pulmonary exertion. Therefore, so the "geo-musical" theory says, Bolivian songs of the highlands are slow, measured, wistful.

As we descend from the bleak altiplano into the valleys, nature grows more colorful, and the tropical sun, ineffective in the highlands, begins to assert itself. The typical air of the Bolivian valleys is the Huaino, a lively dance-song in 2/4 time, with not a little syncopation. It reminds us of the American one-step. Indeed the Bolivians possess an Americanized form of the Huaino, called Trote, that is, Trot, as in Foxtrot.

Other native airs similar to the Huaino are the Cacharpaya, which in the language of the Quechua Indians means "to say good-bye"; the Pasacalle, that is, passing the street, a form which is not to be confused with the classical Passacaglia; the Pala-pala, which means crow, and the Kaluyo, a "shoe" or tap dance.

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One of the most popular Bolivian airs is the Cueca. This air came originally from Chile, where it was called Zamacueca. But the Bolivian Cueca has acquired some characteristics alien to its Chilean prototype. Thus the Chilean Zamacueca is invariably cast in a major key, whereas the Bolivian Cueca is apt to be in minor. Of the 20 Cuecas included in the collection Musica Nacional Boliviana compiled by the Bolivian composer Simeón Roncal, eight are in minor. There is an introduction of a few bars in length, and the Cueca proper is subdivided into two sections, the second being more lively than the first. Rhythmically, the Cueca, in Bolivia as well as in Chile, presents a combination of 3/4 and 6/8 time, which results in stimulating cross-accents.

The Cueca is the product of Spanish influence, and can be traced back to Hispanic dances possessing similar characteristics. The pure Indian song is of the lyric type, exemplified by the Yaravi. The Yaravi is undoubtedly the product of South American melos. The Spaniards heard it early in the sixteenth century and called it, by assimilation of sound, Arabicus. Because of this name, philologically inclined travelers attempted to trace the Yaravi to Arabia, via Spain and Morocco. This naïve derivation is still presented as historical fact by some trusting musicologists.

The Bolivian Indians have developed instruments of great originality. The most extraordinary among them is the Sicus Gigantes, an enormous panpipe, consisting of several bamboo reeds, of which the longest may reach 15 feet in length. It is placed on a special support, and blown with considerable effort, producing a low and somewhat lugubrious sound. The remarkable thing is that the Sicus Gigantes was at one time used at church services, where it joined the organ and the choir. In a quaint old book, "Three Vassar Girls in South America," there is a picture of an Indian performing on this instrument in a church choir.

♪ ♪ ♪

Until very recently, Bolivia was the terra incognita of music. Little if any information could be found on Bolivian music even in South American publications. A great stride toward recognition of Bolivian national music was made with the publication of three volumes of Aires Nacionales de Bolivia, compiled by Teófilo Vargas, and printed with the aid of the Bolivian Government in 1940. Teófilo Vargas was born in Cochacamba on Nov. 3, 1868, and he is still living in his native town, where for many years he held the position of choir master in the town Cathedral. These three volumes include authentic songs, Yaravies and Cuecas, as well as Vargas's original compositions. The composer modestly admits that he has "no scientific knowledge of harmony," and that the sole reason for publishing the collection was "to demonstrate to foreign nations that there is a Bolivian national music."

Great progress has recently been made also in the field of musical education in Bolivia. There is a National Conservatory at La Paz, with capable instructors, of whom Antonio Gonzalez Bravo should be mentioned. He was born in La Paz on Sept. 2, 1885, and devoted his energies to the musical education of children. He has written a number of children's instrumental pieces and choruses for school use. Humberto Viscarra Monje (born at Sotaya, on March 30, 1898), also a composer-pedagogue, studied in Italy, and upon return to Bolivia joined the Conservatory staff. Viscarra Monje has written several piano pieces in the classical manner.

♪ ♪ ♪

The foremost composer of Bolivia is José María Velasco Maidana, who was born on July 4, 1899. He went to Buenos Aires to study, and has composed symphonic and vocal music in the native manner. His major work is the ballet "Amerindia," designed as a glorification of the "new Indian of tomorrow." When "Amerindia" was produced in La Paz on May 27, 1940, the President of the Republic of Bolivia welcomed it in a special message to the composer as "an event of transcendent significance in the history of Bolivian culture."

La Paz possesses its own symphonic organization, the Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional, which was inaugurated on March 14, 1940, under the direction of Velasco Maidana. The considered policy of the orchestra is to encourage native music, and Velasco Maidana has performed a number of Bolivian compositions, for the most part orchestrations and arrangements of popular dances, as well as symphonic compositions by Velasco Maidana himself, invariably based on the native folklore of Bolivia.

Magician of Music

Music for All of Us, by Leopold Stokowski. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

Right to left is the order in which a reader wants to scan the pages of "Music for All of Us," a venture of Leopold Stokowski, the conductor, in literary record. Reason for this is that as inexperienced author he has followed one of the most fragile and unreliable, however plausible, of rhetorical rules, that of emphasis. Keep your best for the last; and when you come to it, bang it home with full force.

That is no doubt a capital rule for a sonnet, which is quickly read; and a saving rule often for a sentence, which is done and over with in a moment. But for the volume of a book meant to reveal the inner thoughts of one who has long stood before the public as a showman and who never in the many years of his exhibitings had had much to remark in the way of written word, or in the way of spoken word either, the idea will not do. No matter if he can go back to the Roman grammarians for authority, and no matter if he can go back to Aristotle himself for support, he must tell first things first; he must out at once with what this long time he has been holding back.

Anent the question, something about the book in its ocher jacket draws the interest of a person opening it to the last of its brief chapters, or series of short essays, No. 40, carrying the caption, "The Magic of Music."

There, then, we have what we ask to be told. The author confesses himself a magician; and so the long-awaited secret gets published. Mr. Stokowski, a historic national figure, who will always be remembered as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the period of American musical awakening before World War II, compassed his remarkable achievements by sleight of hand. It was enchanting business, everybody knew at the time; and that, we are at last permitted to know, constitutes the whole story.

But the book has a middle and a beginning as well as an end; and study of the various papers as they run back is bountifully rewarded. The author has travelled far, on the hunt for the enthrallment of music, going to remote geographic spots. His visits to the art centers of Europe he leaves out of account. He avoids mention of his fellow craftsmen in the conducting line, and he practically ignores musical executants in general, making only such casual note as will illustrate some point of theory.

But he has plentiful and valuable comment to make on composers. He has much to observe, too, from inside acquaintance with radio, records, and motion picture accompaniment; and in regard to electric transmission of sound he does some persuasive prophesying. He sees a final successful outcome for screen opera. He expects much of television in association with tome.

W. P. T.

Private Grant Richards,, Sergeant Zeke Manners, and Privates Jack and Henry Slate have arrived in New York for final auditions and rehearsals for the Moss Hart Air Forces Show which is scheduled to open at the Shubert Theater, Boston, on Nov. 1 for a two-week engagement prior to settling down at the Forty-fourth Street Theater in New York.

'Uncle Vanya' Revived

By Harold Hobson

London

Chekhov does not need brilliant acting. Irving would have had the effect on any Chekhov play of a quart crammed into a pint pot; that is, he would have burst the thing into smithereens. This remains true whatever the quality of the containing vessel, whether it were finest porcelain or common earthenware. The delicacy of Chekhov's workmanship would not have saved him.

In "The Cherry Orchard" or "The Three Sisters" or "Uncle Vanya"—which is now being presented at the Westminster Theater—Irving would have looked round for some part in which he could have dominated the play, and awed and overshadowed the other actors into mumbling insignificance.

The fact that no such part exists in any of these pieces would not, if Irving was the sort of man I take him for, have prevented him from finding it. He would have assumed the role of almost any character in these plays, have charged it with the dynamism of his own personality, have relegated the rest of the cast to the shadow cast by his own dazzling performance, and distorted the entire presentation into a caricature of itself. A tremendous and overpowering caricature, a caricature with more genius to the square inch than is to be found in many masterpieces, but a caricature all the same.

Yet if a play like "Uncle Vanya" does not call for brilliant and bravura acting, if it is not the sort of thing that brings an audience leaping to its feet in an ecstacy of cheering for some staggering individual performance, it demands almost perfect production. There is a certain sort of masterpiece that can get along all right without any production worthy of the name. The second murderer can act like Charley's aunt, and Macduff be a duffer, if only the player of Macbeth is a man who has seen the weird sisters. "Macbeth" stands or falls, like most of Shakespeare, with the chief actor.

But in Chekhov the thing that matters is the balance of the whole, the delicate interplay of forces, the creation of a mood of regret and futility feeding on itself in a strange beauty and despairing happiness, to which all contribute in an equal degree. Such balance and interplay do not come of themselves. They are the consequence of the guiding hand of someone standing outside the performance, adding an emphasis here, toning down an effect there, till the whole is stable, self-contained, at once firm and delicate.

This balance is almost completely attained by Norman Marshall's handling of "Uncle Vanya" at the Westminster. The setting is familiar Chekhov—the edge of woods and the rooms of old country houses, out of which all energy and drive and effective ambition have long ago departed.

The story, such as it is, is vague and quiet. There is a doctor, Astrov (Frith Banbury), who is irritated at the useless visits he has to pay to an old professor; there is the professor's daughter, Sonya (Vivienne Bennett), who is distressed at her plainness, and is in love with the doctor, who himself could easily have his head turned by the professor's young wife, Elena (Joan Swinstead); there is Vanya (Harold Scott), who has devoted his whole life to the service of the professor, and at last begins to suspect that he is something of a humbug; there is Telyegin (Olaf Pooley), an old landowner fallen on poverty, who can still strum a guitar, and make a background of mournful music to the sadnesses and dissatisfactions around him.

And all these people talk. They talk endlessly. Over innumerable cups of tea, right through the nights, into the unappeasing dawns, they talk of their confusions and uncertainties and intolerable boredoms, which they tolerate so easily. Like Shakespeare's Richard II, they make a poem out of their misery, and enjoy luxuriously every facet of their sorrow.

© Columbia

Margaret Lindsay

Co-starred with Roland Young in the new Frederick Lonsdale comedy, "Another Love Story," playing next week at the National Theater in Washington, and the week of Oct. 4 at the Colonial in Boston, in preparation for Broadway.

The Arts as Liaison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Reciprocal understanding in the English-speaking world through the arts is the purpose of the Empire-U. S. A. Art Trust, now functioning in Australia. A constant interchange of cultural interests between Britain, the Dominions and the United States would not only prove an immense stimulus to the arts, but strengthen the ties of true friendship between the peoples of the English-speaking world.

To carry out the program envisaged it is necessary to have a central organization in each of the countries concerned. At present the directors of the Studio publications in London represent the Trust in Britain. The Studio has co-operated by the use of its journal and publications to extend the work of the Trust, by publishing special numbers on the art of the countries concerned, and by establishing art reference libraries of photographs of work for the U. S. A. and the Dominions, for free use in journals and publications.

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Steps have been taken to organize divisions of the Trust in other Dominions, and it is hoped that a responsible committee will be formed to form an American division.

Activities must be restricted during the war, but it is essential that the groundwork be laid now, not when the avalanche of postwar problems is upon us.

The Australian division of the Trust has already begun to link up with cultural activities in Britain and in America.

The Australian division is financed by a group of private citizens. The provisional committee includes Captain Neil McEacharn, President; Sir Keith Murdoch, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, J. R. McGregor, J. D. G. Medley; Charles Lloyd Jones, Hon. Treasurer; Sydney Ure Smith, O. B. E., Director; Gwen Morton Spencer, Secretary.

♪ ♪ ♪

For more than two years the Australian Broadcasting Commission has sponsored regular art broadcasts, given once a week. The first series was entitled "Adventures in Art." In launching the first talks the Commission published a small booklet with plates in color and black-and-white of paintings in the National Art Galleries of Australia. The booklet, excellently produced, sold at sixpence. The speakers frequently referred in their talks to the reproductions in this booklet. The talks, aided by the booklet, aimed at the double purpose of spreading art education and fostering an increased interest in the galleries.

The second series dealt with elementary matters such as man's first drawings, the first paintings, the arts of painting and engraving, the age of glass; other series followed dealing with schools of painting.

In addition there were discussions and explanatory talks on modern art, including surrealism. Personalities in Australian art were dealt with, and anecdotal talks on prominent Australian artists were given, including Heysen, Lambert, the Lindsay family, Streeton and others.

The series has been edited by Sydney Ure Smith, president of the Society of Artists, in collaboration with the Educational Broadcast section of the Commission. It is hoped after the war to develop reciprocal talks on art with the United States and Great Britain.

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Set a Watch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY, a young naval reserve officer, on his first tour of sea duty, found it necessary to set a watch, that is, to post his men at the guns about the ship to be on the lookout for submarines and enemy aircraft. Even as he was framing the watch bill, as it is called, he began to give some serious thought to this word "watch."

He recalled that Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, had caused to be printed on the cover of each issue of the *Christian Science Sentinel* Jesus' admonition (Mark 13:37), "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." He remembered, too, a line from her poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Poems, p. 4):

"'Lo, I am with you alway,'—watch and pray."

"Watch" and "pray"—evidently these words were of equal importance, he concluded. The physical watching from the vantage points of the ship was essential; this was in accordance with orders. But was not the mental watching even more important? "Stand porter at the door of thought," Mrs. Eddy counsels in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392). Was not this mental alertness even more essential to the safety of the ship, its crew, and its cargo, than any physical watching? Truly protective prayer, trusting, positive, understanding, which this officer had been taught in Christian Science from his youth up, would not this stand him in better stead than all the pairs of eyes which he could cause to be employed on this so-called watch?

His men would be on the lookout for evil in the form of a U-boat or torpedo, and such watching might well be productive only of fear. Then, too, there would be other false suggestions to overcome, suggestions of drowsiness and fatigue, of distraction and lack of alertness. It was evident to this Christian Scientist that there would be plenty of watching for him to do, and that this watching would consist chiefly in thrusting away from his "door of thought" mesmeric suggestions of fear and fatigue.

* * *

The method he used was that recommended in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mrs. Eddy, where she writes (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." He endeavored to keep his mind "so filled with Truth and Love" that no suggestions of danger, fear, and death could enter. And he felt reassured as he recalled her further statement: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

The officer clung to these truths, and to other statements which he had learned from the Bible and from Mrs. Eddy's writings. He knew that God is omnipresent. Had not the Psalmist written (Psalms 139:9, 10), "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea: even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me"? Here again was the assurance that came with the understanding of man's inseparability from his Maker.

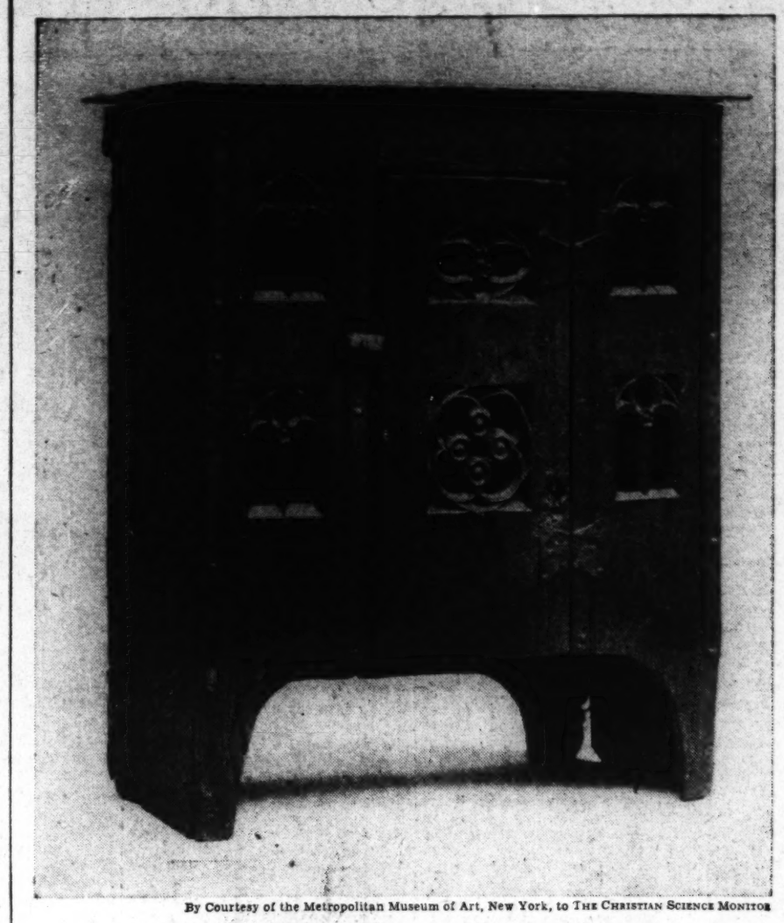
* * *

True watching is as necessary on land as at sea, as necessary in every occupation as it is to the mariners and naval gunners. To be truly on watch is a vital safeguard against the subtle suggestions of evil with which each one's consciousness may be bombarded. Some newspaper headlines, many radio "commercials," or even idle remarks concerning symptoms, contagion, epidemic, sin, or death, if taken into thought, may ultimate in a problem for the individual who is not wary. It is the privilege of the Christian Scientist, and of everyone else who would save himself from negative experiences, to avail himself of the preventive as well as the curative effects of right thinking. As a matter of fact, constant application of the truth in the former capacity makes for less necessity of the latter.

This, then, is what it meant to the young naval officer to be "on watch," and this was the important lesson he gained. As a consequence, his trip of nearly twelve thousand miles on a merchant vessel, unaccompanied by a convoy much of the time, was entirely harmonious and without unpleasant incident. The one instance when it was definitely known that submarines were in the vicinity, the visibility closed down, a storm came, and the ship was completely shrouded in rain or fog during the whole of the night while passing through this danger area. Such was the protection God afforded; such was the benefit of a positive assurance that, as the poet, James Russell Lowell, has written:

. . . behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ENGLISH CUPBOARD FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

THE MINOR ARTS of the Middle Ages show the pattern motives which predominated in the major arts. We see here, for example, how the ornamental tracery of the Gothic was carried over from architecture to cabinet work. This chest was made in England in the sixteenth century. Its rather heavy structural design is typical of English furniture of this epoch.

A Little Bit of England

LONG BEFORE THE non-Canadian gets to Victoria he has acquired some definite prejudices—either favourable or the reverse—about it. . . .

It is usually—far too usually—referred to as "a little bit of England," which phrase, repeated in slightly jealous tones by the Vancouverites and reprinted with lush adjectives by tourist pamphlets all the way across the country, can be tiresome. . . .

It is a mild and pretty island at first glance, but certainly not one necessitating lyrical invocations, and certainly no more like "a little bit of England" than "a little bit of Maine."

The skeptic who has not yet seen Victoria shares something of the perversity of one who is to be introduced to a woman whose charms have been so dinned into his ears that he is resolved not to succumb to them.

And then, as the boat passes the long breakwater and turns to enter Victoria Harbour, the domes of the Parliament Buildings and the roofs and turrets of the Empress Hotel swim into focus with astonishing dignity and grace.

The high, stone wall, with its romantic flight of steps at the end of the harbour, seems like a parapet supporting the castle-like hotel. The lawns which slope up to the Parliament Buildings are greener than any lawns anywhere before.

Flowers pour over window boxes and redeem the walls and yards of shops and cottages. They shine in brightly patterned beds in every conceivable spot. Even the street posts are misty with hanging baskets of blossoming scarlet and trailing green. There is the clop-clop of horses' feet and the clatter of a horse-drawn tallyho. . . .

One of the advantages is that there is plenty of time to look at people: at the white-moustached, ruddy-cheeked gentleman in the good old tweed coat, . . . swinging the good old cane; at the dowager in long jet earrings, sweeping hat, and—actually in this year of our Lord—a feather boa. There is no doubt that these two are doing what they can to keep Victoria a little bit of England.

And so is the policeman, all complete in the uniform and helmet of a London bobby. And so are the shops, with their displays of British woollens, Irish linen, English shoes, and Scotch sweaters. And so are the tearooms, with their scones and crumpets, and those restaurants whose loyalty transports them so far that they advertise "English cooking."

Antique shops crowd one another on the main business streets and remote residential streets. They are on avenues, down alleys, in side streets. But wherever they are, they make a specialty of English fireside benches, embroidered fire screens, and crewelwork footstools; of old English crystal and brass trivets and copper kettles and generous, ancient, silver platters and immense silver dish covers and teapots, and ruby glass goblets and finger bowls and carved oak chests and chairs and tables that have been brought across the sea.—From "The Ports of British Columbia," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Setjið vörð

þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

NÝLEGA kom það fyrir, að liðsforingi nokkur í varasjóliðinu, sem var á fyrstu ferð sinni sem sjóliðsforingi, varð að setja vörð; það er að segja: að skipa undirmönnum sínum á stöðvar við fallbyssurnar hjer og þar á skipinu, til þess að vera á varðbergi gegn árásum kafbáta og fjandmanna flugvjela. Jafnvel á meðan hann var að semja hina svo kölluðu varðskipun, byrjaði hann að hugsa alvarlega um hvað orðið "vörður" meinti.

Það ryfjaðist upp fyrir honum, að Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvandi og Stofnandi Kristilegra Vísinda, hafði látið prenta á kápuna á hverju hefti af *Christian Science Sentinel* áminningu Jesú (Markús 13:37), "Það sem jeg segi yður, það segi jeg öllum: Vakið!" Hann minntist einnig línu úr kvæði hennar, *Kvöldbæn móðurinnar* (*Poems*, bls. 4.):

"'Sjá, Yður verð eg ávalt með, ef þjer vakið, biðjið."

"Vakið" og "biðjið"—auðsýnilega voru bæði þessi orð jafn þýðingarmikil, ályktaði hann. Hin líkamlega varðgæzla frá útsýnistöðvum skipsins var nauðsynleg; hún var samkvæmt fyrirskipunum. En var ekki hin andlega varðgæzla jafnvel mikilvægari? "Setjið vörð við dyr hugrenninganna", ráðlagði frú Eddy í *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (bls. 392). Var ekki andleg gæzla um öryggi skipsins, skipshafnarinnar og skipsfarmsins, jafnvel nauðsynlegri heldur en nokkur líkamleg varðgæzla? Sannlega verndandi bæn, öruggur, óyggjandi skilningur, sem liðsforingja þessum hafði verið kennt í Kristilegum Vísindum, frá blautu barnsbeini, mundi ekki það reynast honum hollara en öll mannleg augu, sem hann gæti sett til starfa á þessum svo kallaða verði?

Menn hans mundu vera á varðbergi fyrir hinu illa í líki kafbáts og tundurskeytis, og slík gæzla gæti vel skeð einungis framleitt ótta. Svo mundu líka vera aðrar falskar ímyndanir, sem yrði að yfirbuga, svo sem ímyndanir um svefndrunga og þreytu, glepjun og aðgæzluleysi. Þessum Kristilega Vísindamanni var það augljóst, að hann mundi koma til að hafa yfir mörgu að vaka, og að sú varðgæzla yrði aðallega í því falin að hrinda frá "dyrum hugrenninganna" segulafls hugmyndum ótta og þreytu.

* * *

Aðferðin, sem hann notaði, var sú, sem mælt er með í *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, eftir frú Eddy, þar sem hún kemst svo að orði (bls. 210): "Elskuðu Kristilegu Vísindamenn, látið hugi yðar vera svo fulla af Sannleika og Kærleika, að synd, sjúkdómur og dauði komist þar ekki inn." Hann leitaðist við að láta huga sinn vera "svo fullan af Sannleika og Kærleika", að ekkert hugarvingl um hættu, ótta, eða dauða kæmust þar inn. Og hann fann huggun fullvissunnar, þegar hann minntist framhaldsins á frásögn hennar: "Góðar hugrenningar eru ógegnkvæm brynja; klæddir henni eru þjer algjörlega verndaðir gegn árásum af hverskonar villu. Og ekki einungis eru þjer sjálfir óhultir, heldur hafa og allir þeir, sem hugrenningar yðar beinast að, hagsæld þar af."

Liðsforinginn hjelt sjer fast við þennan sannleika, og við aðrar staðreyndir, sem hann hafði lært í Biblíunni og í ritum frú Eddy. Hann vissi, að Guð er alstaðar nálægur. Hafði ekki Sálmaskáldið ritað (Sálmarnir 139:9, 10), "þótt eg lyfti mér á vængi morgunroðans og settist við hið yzta haf, einnig þar mundi hönd þín leiða mig og hægri hönd þín halda mér?" Hjer á ný var sú fullvissa, sem kemur af skilningi á mannsins óaðskiljanlegleika frá Skapara sínum.

* * *

Sönn varðgæzla er jafn nauðsynleg á landi sem á sjó, jafn nauðsynleg í hvaða stöðu sem er, eins og hún er fyrir sjómenn og stórskyta sjóliðsins. Að vera í sannleika á verði, er lífsvarðandi trygging gegn lymskum skeytum þess illa, sem stundum rigna eins og stórskotahríð yfir meðvitund vora. Sumt dagblaða gleiðletur, margar útvarps auglýsingar, eða jafnvel gálaust hjal um sjúkdómseinkenni, sóttnæmi, landfarssóttir, synd og dauða, ef dregið inn í hugsanir vorar, getur um síðir orðið að vandamáli fyrir þann, sem ekki er varkár. Það eru forrjettindi Kristilegs Vísindamanns, og hvers annars, sem vill komast hjá neikvæðri reynslu, að færa sjer í nyt þau varnarráð, ekki síður en lækningar þær, sem eru árangur rjetts hugsanagangs. Í raun og veru gjörir staðföst ástundun sannleikans hvað hið fyrra snertir minni þörf á hinu síðarnefnda.

Þetta var það þá, sem það þýddi fyrir unga liðsforingjann að "vera á verði", og þetta var hinn mikilvægi lærdómur, sem honum hafði ánunnist. Og árangurinn var sá, að ferðalag hans á kaupskipi yfir nálega tólf þúsund mílur, án fylgiskipa lengst af leiðinni, var algjörlega laust við ósamræmi og óþægileg atvik. Í því eina tilfelli, sem það var alveg víst, að kafbátar voru í grend við þá, dró fyrir útsýnið, hann bráðhvessti, og skipið var algjörlega hulið í þoku og regni alla nóttina, sem þeir fóru yfir hættusvæðið. Á þennan hátt veitti Guð þeim vernd sína, og svo mikilvæg var blessandi hagsæld fullvissunnar, að, eins og skáldið James Russell Lowell komst að orði:

. . . bak við hina dulu dimmu
dvelur Guð vor, heimi huldur,
og heldur vörð um börnin sín.

Iceland Was Born of Fire

IN ORDER TO understand the peculiar scenery of Iceland, it should be remembered that its nucleus was thrown up from an almost fathomless ocean by volcanic power; born of fire, it bid defiance to the waves, and maintained and still preserves its volcanic energy in spite of polar cold and overwhelming ice. It is forty thousand miles in extent, in shape like a flattened arch, nowhere more than two thousand three hundred feet high; chiefly basaltic rock and silicious tufa formed beneath the sea. . . .

The rocky fissures, or fiords, which extend from the rocky coast far into the interior, are characteristic of Icelandic, as of Norwegian, scenery. Originating perhaps in the fissures of the primary upheaval, extending far beneath the water, they have since been greatly modified by the action of the glaciers, the sea, the rain, and the frosts; they are very narrow in proportion to their length, and resemble rivers with high perpendicular rocky walls. Bare of vegetation, lifeless, and still, except from the roar of the wind, the torrent, and the sea, they are inexpressively grand and gloomy. Yet these rocky wastes, so desolate when viewed from the ocean, are the favorite dwelling-places of the Icelander; here he finds an inexhaustible supply of fish, a plenty of drift-wood for domestic uses, an occasional stranded whale, and a comparatively quiet harbor; the lateral valleys, also the effect of erosion by ice, are apt to be fertile, communicating with grassy meadows well-suited for his cattle. In the neighborhood of these fiords, therefore, we find the thickest-settled portions of the country. . . .

I cannot understand the statements of travellers, and very recent ones too, that there is an entire absence of color in Iceland; it seemed to me just the opposite. The silver pyramids of the jokuls with their glittering mantles of snow, the blackness of the lava, the golden-hued hills in the sunlight, the purple shadows of the precipices, the green of the fields near the shore, the lividity even of the storm-clouds, the blue of the distant ocean, and the still deeper hue of the sky, showed to my eyes the most striking and beautiful contrasts.—From "An American in Iceland," by SAMUEL KNEELAND. (1876).

Sitting in Mrs. Webster's Chair

"SIT DOWN IN Mrs. Daniel Webster's chair," said Timmy, the pride of a new "buy" on him. He pointed to a small upholstered chair, on the floor of his crowded store. "And would you mind keeping shop for me for fifteen minutes? I have a small job to do. Here's the dope on the chair," he said. And, handing me an envelope, he rattled off in his truck with a wave of his hand and a "good-by now."

* * *

I sat down, not in Mrs. Webster's chair, but in a seat across from it, where I could survey the chair which had once belonged to the wife of the Defender of the Constitution. It was a small upholstered chair without arms, in deference to the hooped skirts of the period for which it was made; and the Empire severity of the shell-like back was offset by a pair of curved short mahogany legs which looked, for all the world and Daniel Webster, like the chubby legs of a plump little girl.

Getting up to sit in Mrs. Webster's chair, I opened the envelope Timmy had handed me. "You asked me to write the story of the 'Webster Chair,'" Mrs. Julia Webster Nichols wrote to the friend to whom she had given it. "It is the simplest thing in the world! When the household furnishings of Mr. Webster's house, in 1853 (I think it was; Mr. Webster died in 1852), were sold at auction, my father bought among other things 'the lady's chair,' as it was called. My sisters and I always called it 'Mrs. Webster's chair.'"

* * *

So this was the chair which once had belonged to Caroline Le Roy Webster, the New York lady whom Webster married in 1829, about two years after the passing of the first Mrs. Webster. She had been thirty-two when he had married her, a slender, gay, graceful but not pretty woman, to judge from her portrait. Writing to friends and relatives at the time of his marriage, Daniel stressed her amiability and prudence. She must have been a good listener; and, I dare say, she played a skillful hand in the daily rubbers of whist to which Daniel looked forward at the end of the evening.

* * *

One anecdote, told by the good Peter Harvey, Webster's Boswell, brings one close to Caroline and Daniel Webster. Every schoolboy knows of the Laird o' Marshfield's fondness for farming. During the last twenty years of his life, he supported two farms, the one at Marshfield and The Elms, his father's old farm near Franklin, New Hampshire. In Washington, far from his unmadding acres, he kept a cow and some chickens to remind him of country life.

Harvey tells how Webster used to come home from the State Department to find Mrs. Webster in the parlor, sitting perhaps in this same chair. After he had saluted her, he would go to the table, pick up Mrs. Webster's work basket, and, murmuring something like: "I think I may venture to take this little basket," he would empty the basket of its contents and go to the barn to get the hens' eggs. Bringing them back was a symbolical act of gathering and harvest, like bringing in the sheaves. This he did every day. It was one of those nostalgic acts in which a man seeks to recreate the carefree, gleeful days of his boyhood. In the same nostalgic mood, he always gave particular instructions that his mother's flower-garden should be kept up just as he remembered it. "I hope to find my mother's garden looking well," he wrote to his farmer, John Taylor, only a few months before his passing.

School children may declaim such Websterian words as "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish"; men may carve "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable" on the pedestal of his monument; but these are the rhetoric, not the realism of life. Catch-phrases may memorialize a man, but they don't bring him close to us. Such quiet little acts as the daily gathering of the eggs, such bits of sentiment as the keeping of his mother's garden as he remembered it—these are the realism of life. They bring a hero and his lady into human focus.

* * *

When Timmy got back, he was full of apologies for keeping me waiting so long. "Think nothing of it," I said. "I've had a pleasant time with Mr. and Mrs. Webster. But tell me, Timmy, when you bought the chair, did you get any of the other things mentioned by Mrs. Nichols in her note?"

"Yes, I did, mister," said Timmy. "I got this small tip-top table here, that black Windsor rocker there, a pair of candle-snuffers a bellows, an Oriental fan, a flask, and a sewing-basket."

* * *

A sewing-basket, a work-basket, a clutch of eggs, a big man in a blue frock coat with brass buttons playing at being a boy on the farm.

"Let's see that sewing-basket!" I said, jumping up out of the lady's chair. Timmy put into my hands a little old worn woven basket, timeless as wrought iron.

Could it have been? No, it couldn't have been, surely. And, yet again, it might. Who can tell? They say the Arm of Coincidence is long.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Gone at Last

AS SOON AS a piece of work is out of hand, and before going to sleep, I like to begin another: it may be to write only half a dozen lines: but that is something towards Number the Next. The printer's boy has not yet reached Green Arbour Court with the copy . . . —and here I come back to the study again: *tamen usque recurro*. How lonely it looks now all these people are gone! . . .

What an odd, pleasant, humorous, melancholy feeling it is to sit in the study alone and quiet, now all these people are gone who have been boarding and lodging with me for twenty months! They have interrupted my rest: they have thrust themselves upon me when I . . . wished to be idle, and I have growled out a "Be hanged to you, can't you leave me alone now?" Once or twice they have prevented my going out to dinner. Many and many a time they have prevented my coming home, because I knew they were there waiting in the study, and a plague take them, and I have left home and family, and gone to dine at the Club, and told nobody where I went. They have bored me, those people. They have plagued me at all sorts of uncomfortable hours. They have made such a disturbance in my mind and house, that sometimes I have hardly known what was going on in my family and scarcely have heard what my neighbour said to me. They are gone at last, and you would expect me to be at ease? Far from it. I should almost be glad if Woolcomb would walk in and talk to me; or Twysden reappear, take his place in that chair opposite me, and begin one of his tremendous stories. . . .

As I write, do you know, it is the grey of evening; the house is quiet; everybody is out; the room is getting a little dark, and I look rather wistfully up from the paper with perhaps ever so little fancy that HE MAY COME IN.—No? No movement. No grey shade, growing more palpable, out of which at last look the well-known eyes. No, the printer came and took him away with the last page of the proofs. And with the printer's boy did the whole cortege of ghosts flit away, invisible! Ha! stay! what is this? Angels and ministers of grace! The door opens, and a dark form—enters, bearing a black—a black suit of clothes. It is John. He says it is time to dress for dinner.—From "Roundabout Papers," by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Meeting With a Horse

His hoofs are a sudden crescendic thunder
up the lane;
They slacken to a walk as he draws near,
Breathing largely, a little wary,
Foreign smells and unfamiliar objects being
somewhat suspect
In his reasoning.

He is not to oe hurried into acquaintance:
For a space it appears that I am less to him
than the flies he flicks his tail at,
Stamping and jerking one hind foot forward;
But at length, half-attentive,
He condescends to approach the fence and
sniff,
Ears curved Inquiringly,
And, after a time,
Graciously he permits that I lay my hand
on a shoulder, that, silken-smooth,
Is wall-like in solidity.

I have no way of fathoming his thought of
me;
There can be nothing said between us:
He stares,
I, also;
Yet, going, it seems it is of a friend
That I take leave.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Vermont Vigil

Out on the wide, forgotten northern night
Eager, alone, my window spreads its light
Far in the dark; awake without a sound,
Tucking a friendly blanket on the ground.

MARIAN GLEASON

for Thinkers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1943

U. S. Soldiers at South Seas College Learn How to Live Off the Land

Lore of Pacific Isles Is Taught in Hawaii

Village of coconut huts under canopy of palms, which looks like original model of tourist's dream, is instruction setting for troops learning to cope with any situation of South Pacific jungles.

By William Norwood
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—At first glance, the scene looks for all the world like the original model for the tourist's dream of the South Seas.

A village of coconut huts has sprouted under a canopy of palms not far from the shore of a half-moon bay.

Occupants of the village are busy weaving baskets, husking coconuts, or preparing more palm thatch for new and bigger huts. Some are digging pits in which later they will cook their food. Others have gone up the valley foraging for hau bark, mountain apples or guava. Their weapons, except for sheath knives, are laid aside, and they are depending on the sentry at the road to keep away unauthorized intruders.

But the sentry is armed with a Garand rifle, not a spear. He wears a helmet of steel, not of feathers. And those busy villagers are not Polynesians, but are natives of such places as the Bronx, Chicago Loop district, South St. Louis, Omaha, Neb., Everett, Wash.

This village is not, as it might appear to be if you were to enter it some day while its occupants were away, a surviving remnant of ancient Hawaii. The group of coconut huts represents a studied effort by the United States Army, in co-operation with the Bishop Museum in Honolulu to revive part of Polynesia's past and to use it to help win this war.

Lore of the Islands

Here on the shores of the tourist dream bay is the Castaway College, where men who may eventually have assignments in the South Pacific are taught how to live off the land.

This training program has been expanded from a series of lectures given originally at the Honolulu Bishop Museum by Dr. Kenneth Emory, ethnologist and Hawaii's most noted authority on Pacific island lore.

Long years of painstaking ethnological research in the South Seas by Dr. Emory and other members of the Museum staff are thus paying unexpected dividends.

It was obvious from the first, however, that if selected personnel were to be given some training in jungle lore, they should have an opportunity for "laboratory" experience.

The Army was sufficiently impressed with the value of this knowledge to inaugurate the castaway training program under Dr. Emory's volunteer direction. A group of officers made a tour of Oahu with Dr. Emory and selected the present site of the Castaway College as the nearest possible approximation of the typical South Seas environment. They picked out a valley which duplicates many of the plants, fruits, shrubs growing in abundance in other Pacific islands.

Army Holds Lease

A lease was arranged to give the Army exclusive use of a large coconut grove and the beach. These were all the physical properties needed for the beginning of the Castaway College.

As presently operated, the Castaway College functions only on week ends when picked men are given instruction in jungle lore to supplement the combat training they have had earlier in the week.

It is realized that only a few men ever will have to build their own huts or forage for their own food, but officials in charge of the program believe that this instruction is an extra precaution well worth the time and effort.

The decision to start this jungle lore training was motivated partially by reports on the experience of Japanese jungle fighters. Despite their acknowledged prowess as jungle fighters, there is some evidence the Japanese are deficient in jungle lore and have suffered unnecessarily because of that deficiency.

Reports from Guadalcanal have told of Japanese soldiers found in starving, emaciated condition because, apparently, when their rice and other standard rations were exhausted they were unable to live comfortably off the land. Sponsors of the Castaway College in Hawaii are convinced that American troops in a similar situation need not starve if they have but an elementary acquaintance with a few of the edible jungle plants and fruits, especially the coconut.

Palm Tree Useful

Soldiers and sailors strolling near Waikiki Beach may regard the coconut tree with no more awe than Mark Twain, who said it resembled a feather duster struck by lightning.

Alumni of the Castaway College recognize this tree as a generous friend, which can provide food, shelter and clothing. Before he has completed his week-end bivouac under the palms the student soldier has learned to split a palm frond and to weave the leaves to form a thatched panel. He has used this panel to form part of a rainproof coconut shelter, the framework of which he has fashioned from bamboo poles, bound together and held in place by strips of bark from the hau tree.

With but slight alteration the woven panel made from the coconut branch or frond becomes a hammock, a stretcher or a sleeping mat. Shorter sections of the palm front provide the potential castaway with handy baskets to tie to his belt, a belt of hau bark, if the GI variety has been lost. Or with a little extra effort—under Dr. Emory's tutelage—the palm branch becomes a larger, rounder basket for collecting mountain apples, mangoes, taro, yams, guavas or other fruit which the jungle-wise castaway learns to recognize.

Food-Drink in Nut

But the nut itself has an even greater variety of uses than the branch of the tree. The students in this jungle laboratory soon learn that the nuts have a great many more uses than merely to serve as a souvenir for the folks at home.

Students of jungle lore learn to distinguish between the ripe coconut and the green. They know that if they are thirsty they must drink from the green nuts, the growing ends of which yield readily to bayonet or knife; the nut becomes a well of sweet water. Older nuts also contain water, but it is slightly tart and should be consumed sparingly.

Jungle school pupils are taught to distinguish between the meat of the young coconuts and the meat of the older nuts. Young coconut meat, soft and tender, may be scooped out with knife or improvised spoon and eaten in substantial quantity. Older meat is more concentrated food, and should be consumed with restraint.

Suppose a jungle patrol has plenty of GI rations but would like some cream for GI coffee. The jungle-wise soldier turns again to the coconut. He grates the meat of the ripened nut, strains it through a cloth—the tree itself provides such a cloth if none other is available—and has a rich, sweet cream of about the consistency of canned milk.

If the jungle patrolman has developed his tastes to an epicurean extent, he may recognize the sprouted nut, with its foamy core, a source of another delicious food. Or he may prefer the tender shoots of the young tree, which have much the appearance and taste of celery heart.

Time-Saving Device

A soldier well experienced and trained for service in the South Pacific respects the native ways and methods of the native islanders. He knows, for example, that a simple stick, about two feet in length and sharpened to form a flat blade on one end, provides an effective device for husking the coconut. For soldiers whose time and strength are valuable the knowledge of the proper use of the simple husking stick becomes a valuable asset.

When he attempts to remove the husk from the nut, the soldier may resent the toughness of its fiber. But later he learns to respect this same husk when he wears it as an emergency sandal held to his feet by a cord of woven coconut fibers.

Coconut cloth, the natural product of the tree which serves to protect the young branches, may be used by the soldier as a mosquito net, a fish net, a strainer through which grated coconut may be squeezed to provide cream, tinder for the jungle fire, emergency clothing.

Other tricks of the jungle trade learned by the Army's potential castaways are the use of dried coconut meat or copra as a candle, use of coconut oil as a rust preventative for rifle or knife until better oil can be obtained; use of whole nuts as "water wings" to give swimmers added buoyancy.

These and many other tricks and practices developed and perfected by successive generations of Pacific islanders are thus being passed on today to a new group of voyagers moving into those islands on a new mission.

United States Army Signal Corps

Bits of Life in the Open for U. S. Servicemen

Upper left: "Castaway College," which looks like a village of coconut huts, on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, where servicemen learn how to live in and off the jungle. They learn what fruits, etc., are edible, and how to weave baskets, huts, and hammocks. Upper right: Imu, a pit for baking, is at the left of picture; table and shelter are at the right. Lower: Step No. 4 in making a round basket.

All Low-Paid Mexicans Get Raises in Pay

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 25 (AP)—All Mexican workers earning less than 10 pesos ($2.06) a day were granted salary increases ranging from 5 to 50 per cent Sept. 24 under a decree signed by President Avila Camacho.

The President's action was an effort to close the gap between wages and prices which were frozen several days ago.

Urban workers will receive increases ranging from 5 per cent for those earning between nine and 10 pesos to 50 per cent to persons earning less than one peso. Farm workers were granted increases of from 40 to 50 per cent.

Pay cuts imposed in 1937 on employees of the Government Oil Administration will be eliminated and government salaries also will be raised.

If salaries have been increased since Jan. 1 the new raises need not be given by private industries unless they are below the average set in a table of the decree.

Salaries also were frozen under the decree, which was issued in wartime suspension of the Constitution.

Another section of the decree gave local governments 30 days to close all saloons and other "vice centers" within a mile of work centers. This step was taken to increase production.

Violations of the decree may be punished by government intervention in the business or by fines up to $10,000.

Advance of 3 to 4 Cents In Jam and Fruit Prices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Jams, jellies, fruits and preserves will cost consumers three or four cents more a pound jar, the Office of Price Administration estimates, under new regulations.

It said it had allowed price increases at the packer level to offset increased costs recognized by the War Food Administration.

Household Radio-Telephone Held Postwar Possibility

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Radio-telephone hookups loom as a possibility for postwar householders.

Even now, in some sections of the United States, telephone conversations are being jumped across gaps where there are no poles and no wires.

That information was divulged today by John Mills, an executive of the Bell Laboratories and author of several books on electrical subjects.

"We don't know how far the experiment will be carried," he said in an interview. "It's probably economically unsound. Then, again, we may find it commercially practicable. . . . We have always used radio telephone when engineering considerations indicated that to be the best method, instead of wire.

"There is more secrecy in wire connections between telephones, because once you place a message on the air it is bound to spread out. And that is why the radio-telephone does not appear at this time to be ready for popular usage."

"Walkie-talkie" and police radio systems are two versions of what householders may have in the future.

If a broad system of radio-telephone were planned, experts say, a whole series of technical questions would arise.

Scores of new radio wave lengths have been discovered and employed, adding broad highways of ether communications to space formerly used.

Steelworkers Report Assets Of $2,646,000

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25 (AP) — The United Steelworkers of America reported Sept. 21 its membership has grown to almost 1,000,000, with 745,000 in 1,800 locals and more than 200,000 in the armed forces.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations union disclosed its net assets jumped to $2,646,000 as of May 31, 1943, representing a $871,328 gain during the past six months when receipts were $3,996,000. In the preceding seven months the U. S. A. had shown a surplus of $301,187.

The figures were contained in a 60-page semi-annual statement audited by Main & Company and presented to a meeting of the district and international officers. The U. S. A. was one of the first large unions in the United States to issue such a detailed report.

Cash on hand was placed at $1,763,000 with $594,000 invested in United States and Canadian war bonds and $376,000 in real estate and buildings, including a $300,000 office building in Washington.

During the six months $362,000 was received in initiation fees, fixed $3 each. Dues collected totaled $3,629,000. The largest receipts of the 39 districts came from No. 31, Calumet, Ind., which returned $44,000 in initiations and $401,000 in dues. Next was Youngstown, $175,000 dues and $8,000 initiations; Cleveland $166,000 dues, $13,000 initiations; Tarentum, Pa., $152,000 dues, $13,000 initiations, and Philadelphia, $145,900 dues and $18,000 initiations.

The C. I. O. was given $152,000 per capita tax on the six months; the publication Steel Labor cost $72,000 and travel expenses of the international officers, including President Philip Murray, amounted to $69,000.

Strike payments were alloted seven districts including $7,200 for District 5, Eastern Canada; $3,700, District 35, Southeastern United States, and $3,590, District 6, Central and Western Canada.

Grandmother Mobilization Stirs British Opposition

Women in 47-51 age group and boys and girls of 16 face call to serve in industries—Government terms present summons as final step in all-out effort to supply sufficient war necessities.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—Britain today faces the question of whether its Government is asking too much in the latest calling of man and woman power for the fighting services and war production.

It is the last lap in manpower mobilization, the people of Britain are being told. Labor Minister Ernest Bevin pleads for a final installment of 700,000 workers. But to get these last 700,000 persons for the coal mines, aircraft industries, transport, the cotton industry, and hospital nursing will require the summoning of mothers and grandmothers from 47 to 51 and of 16 to 17-year-old boys and girls.

There has been considerable objection to the calling of these two groups. Protests which one hears in private conversations were echoed in the House of Commons during a debate on manpower, Sept. 23.

The national press has taken up the question, and in general reaches the conclusion that Britain will have to submit to this mobilization of its final reserves. It is pointed out that Britain cannot excuse itself from this last effort just because it is the most highly mobilized of all the nations now at war.

Sheer Common Sense

The Daily Mail calls total mobilization "sheer common sense." It says "in the last war men were called up to fill gaps caused by casualties at the front. This time we are piling up matériel and reserves, not in response to the desperate pleas of generals but so as to be ready with a shattering blow when the time comes. If the country is fully prepared, the sooner will the last battle with the enemy be decided and the lower will be our losses."

Minister of Aircraft Production Sir Stafford Cripps also has warned Britons that the lives of their airmen are jeopardized by the failure to maintain increased aircraft production. Smaller forces may have to be sent on big raids and a lower density of bombers, he said, meant a greater proportion of casualties.

So it seems that mothers and grandmothers of 45 to 51 will be directed to part-time work in aircraft factories. In fact, as Mr. Bevin told the Commons yesterday, more than 800,000 women between 40 and 60 have gone voluntarily into industry since the war started, bringing the total number of women in this age group now in employment up to 1,800,000.

But some newspaper editorials are in line with speakers in Commons who demand that if mothers and grandmothers are to be mobilized it must be insured that the services of their sons and daughters already are being put to the best use in the war effort.

Similarly, it is stressed that the mobilization of 16 to 17-year-olds should only be tolerated provided there is a further check against manpower wastage in the fighting services and Government departments.

It is recognized that exemptions from mobilization of mothers and grandmothers should be handled with the greatest care. Mr. Bevin has declared his intention of seeing that there is no class distinction. But it is being pointed out here that whereas going into a factory may come easily to a woman who, perhaps, has been accustomed all her life to outside employment, it may revolutionize the whole life of another woman who is not accustomed to earning her living and perhaps may revolutionize the life of her husband or another person in the home as well.

Easier Said Than Done

Similarly, although Mr. Bevin aims at eliminating class differences in calling on 16 and 17-year-olds, this is easier said than done. For whereas State school children usually leave school before 16 and, therefore, are available to be sent into factories, children of more well-to-do parents usually stay at school after 16 and so will be able continue studies for at least another year.

These are only some of the mobilization problems facing Britain in this last stage of total warfare.

American Troops Like Italy; It Reminds Them of Home

AN AMERICAN AIRBASE IN ITALY, Sept. 18. Delayed. (AP)—This is Italy. It is a sunny, warm land, and the troops like it better than North Africa because it reminds them more of home.

The landings were made along a narrow, fertile strip criss crossed by numerous irrigation ditches fed with cold, clear water from the near-by mountains which run up Italy like a central spine.

The water feeds many crops but most of all the mosquito crop.

The mosquitoes look like P-38 fighter planes with a landing gear at the nose but this is camouflage. It is not for landing at all but is a needle-pointed stiletto. These mosquitoes do not give in easily. They are hard to catch.

The fields are richly burdened now with garden crops and fruits and one never has to walk more than 100 yards in any direction to find grapes, apples, melons, or tomatoes. The purple grapes are not as lush as the American Concord variety and are used more for making wine than for the table. One variety of green grape is popular with the soldiers because of its odd shape.

Local produce growers are finding an almost unlimited market in Army mess cooks who are using the tomatoes and onions to spice the monotony of "C" rations.

The apples are small and hard and distinctly inferior to a half-dozen well-known American-grown types.

The boys from California and Texas are having a field day climbing broadleafed fig trees to pluck the soft purple fruit. Troops from the northern states are about 50-50 on the question of edibility of fresh figs. Half of them like them and half of them don't. Some prefer to munch them after the figs are dried.

There is more turf and pasture-land than in Tunisia or Sicily and as a result there are more dairy cattle and horses. The ubiquitous donkey and goat are also present in numbers. There are many oxen, great golden brown-skinned animals that look as big as the Brooklyn Bridge and are just about as sluggish. They are so huge and powerful one wonders why they don't hook a horn into the farmer who drives them and toss him a country mile. Their horns are as wide as a jeep but they are all as meek as Ferdinand.

The Italians themselves are more reserved than the Sicilians. They do not paw over the troops. In a country where many were made wealthy and influential by Fascism it is too much to expect that all will welcome the Allies.

American soldiers going into a newly taken town remark that there are always some unfriendly faces among the throng who gather to greet them. The people as a whole, however, seem glad to see the troops.

The Italians as a whole have really lost interest in the war except as it affects their individual concerns. They take no active part in the fighting and they are glad the Germans are being driven from their country. But in the sections where the Nazis are still entrenched there are no great mass uprisings to root them out.

The Italian people figure the Allies are a new broom and they are sitting back waiting for it to sweep their nation clean again.

'You Lead, Führer, We Follow'—Nazi Slogan

By a Staff Artist

Daniels Counsels Keep Fleet Strong

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25 (AP)—Former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels said yesterday that "there should be no scrapping of our huge fleet as was witnessed at the end of the last war."

Speaking to graduates of the eighth class of navy ensigns to complete a Diesel engineering course at North Carolina State College, Mr. Daniels said:

"I charge you and all other Americans to see to it that after this war there is no other sinking of fighting ships as was witnessed in 1922."

The Raleigh publisher and former Ambassador to Mexico professed a growing respect for engineers, electricians, machinists and all men who have mastered the modern mechanical world." He added that when he became Secretary of the Navy in 1913, Diesel engines were used only in submarines, except for a few smaller craft.

Job Pact Subordinate to Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—In a decision regarded as policy-making where war-plant guards are concerned, the National War Labor Board yesterday ordered a separate bargaining unit established for guards at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's plants. It also ruled that their agreement with the management shall be subordinate to directives of the Navy Department. The decision was unanimous.

The guards are company employees and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers and also are members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve (temporary). The issue of civil versus military rights provoked a strike last month at Brewster's Johnsville, Pa., plant when four guards were placed under military arrest for refusing to take posts assigned them by a Navy officer. The guards had insisted their seniority rights gave them the privilege of choosing preferred posts.

Thus the decision makes seniority privileges subject to Navy discipline, but Chairman William H. Davis told reporters "it is to be assumed, of course, the Navy in issuing its orders will have regard to these fellows' general rights under the contract."

Upsala to Give Edison An Honorary Degree

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP)—Eight honorary degrees, including a Doctorate of Laws to Gov. Charles Edison, will be awarded by Upsala College Oct. 1 at convocation ceremonies celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the College, Dr. Evald B. Lawson, President, announced Sept. 23.

Doctors of Letters degrees awards will include Adolph B. Benson, professor of Germanics, Yale University.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's sales (est.) 380,000
Previous day's sales 641,840
1943 volume to date 224,749,562
1942 volume to date 74,917,860

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.0	Prev. day	51.0
Month ago	49.2	Year ago	37.9
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Adams Exp Ld.50g	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	9	43½	43	43½	
Alaska Juneau	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Allegheny Corp	17	3	2⅞	3	
Allegheny pf xw	14	31⅞	31	31	— ½
Allegheny pf $30 ww	36	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	
Allegheny pf	6	45⅝	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
Alleg Ld & T 1.05g	1	28	28	28	
Allen Indust (Ala)	2	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye (6)	1	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Mills ½g	6	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	10	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	9	28½	28	28½	
Alpha P Chem ½g	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½a	2	65¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Am Bk Note .55g	5	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Am Br S pf 5¼	150	132	132	132	
Am Cable & Rad	15	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ⅝
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	40	114	114	114	—1
Am Chicle (4a)	50	108½	108	108½	+1
Am & For Power	2	57⅜	53¾	53¾	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	4	76	76	76	— ¾
Am & FP 2 pf	10	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	5	34	34	34	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Internat ½g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	11	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Loco pf 7 nw	3	77	77	77	— ¾
Am M&F Fy .60g	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am News 1.80	30	24¾	24¼	24¼	
Am Pow & Light	1	3	3	3	
Am P & L $6 pf	3	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	7	40	39½	40	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am R M pf 4½	20	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	5	16	16	16	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	9	40	39½	40	
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	1	24½	24½	24½	
Am Stores (1)	2	15	15	15	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	156⅛	156⅛	156½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	10	145¾	145¾	145¾	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	19	10⅜	10	10	
Am Viscose 1½g	2	47¾	47⅛	47¾	
Am Water Works	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Am Woolen	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (6k)	3	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	14	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 3½g	30	26¾	26⅛	26⅞	
APW Paper	1	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	4	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Armour Ill	40	6	6	6	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	2	74½	74	74½	+ ½
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	3	14¾	14⅞	14¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½g	3	61⅛	61⅛	61¼	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refining .55g	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2¼g	120	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	36	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	9	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	2	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	11	10⅞	10¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	10⅞	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Bang&Aroost 6pf 6¼k	460	60	59¼	59¾	+1
Barker Bros 1½g	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	4	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft	7	14¼	14	14	
Beech Creek (2)	10	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	3	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	4	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	1	58¾	58½	58½	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	11	8	118	118	+ ½
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Know .40g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Bloomingd 4½g	50	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A	3	90	90	90	
Borden Co (.90g)	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾g	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Briggs Mfg(2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bristol-My 1.40g	3	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	19	4	3⅞	4	
Brunswick-B ¾g	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	10	117	117	117	
Budd Mfg	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
Budd Mfg pf	10	101	101	101	
Budd Wheel (¼g)	2	8	8	8	
Bullard Co 1½g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Burlington Mills 1.90g	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	109	109	109	109	+1
Bur Ind Mach .60	5	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Bush Termin .20g	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	20	59½	58	59½	+2½
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅛a	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	7	7	7	
Calumet&Hec .65g	3	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	118⅛	118½	118½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Celanese Corp1½g	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 5	120	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (⅛)	3	13	13	13	
Celotex Cp pf 1	30	18	18	18	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	5	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	40	64½	62	64½	+2½
Champ P&F pf6	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Checker Cab	1	31	31	31	—1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	15	48	47⅝	47¾	+ ⅛
Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½a	3	19	19	19	
Chi Mill Order .60	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	8	18	18	
Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Cp 2½g	8	81⅞	81⅜	81⅞	
Clark Equip 2½g	1	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
Clev C & P pf(5)	10	108	108	108	
Climax Mol 1.20g	2	31⅞	30½	30½	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	13	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	26½	26½	26½	— 1¼
Col & South	3570	19	16	17¾	+2¾
Col & So 2pf	1220	19¼	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Col & So 2pf	3410	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¾
Colum G & E	32	4¾	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	7	42¾	42	42¾	
Comi Solvents .30g	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
Com'with & South	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com&Sou pf 4½k	8	67½	67	67½	+ ½
Com'with Ed 1.40	1	26½	26⅜	26½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	23	23	23	— ½
Consol Cigar 1¾e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Cons Copperm .10g	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	13	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Consol Film Ind	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Consol Film pf 4ak	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	1	7	7	7	
Consol RR Cuba pf	9	14⅜	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	24	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Consm P pf 4½	10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Container Cp 1½g	3	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .65g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	2	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
Copperweld St .80	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	70	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Crane Co (1e)	10	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 2½g	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½g	4	30¼	30	30	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	50	68½	68	68	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	58	23¼	22¾	23	+3
Curtis Publishing	4	6½	6¼	6½	
Curtiss-Wright 1a	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½g	1	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cushman 50 pf	20	138	138	138	+ 13
Dorr & Co 2g	5	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Dove & Co pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Dul & Hudson	1	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
Diam Match 1½g	2	42½	42½	42½	
Dist Corp-S M2.22	4	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—1
Dresser Ind (2)	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Dunhler Die C 1½g	3	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Dome Mines Xl.60	4	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5a	1	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	31½	31	31⅛	+1
du Pont deN 3g	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	13	37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163	162½	162½	— ½
El Auto-Lite 1½g	2	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	6	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	9	5	4⅞	5	
El P&Lt $6 pf	5	74¾	73⅝	74¾	+ ⅞
El P&Lt $7 pf	6	78	76½	78	+1
Eng Pub Service	44	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	140	89	88	89	+ ¼
EngPS$5½pf5½	290	90	89	90	+1
Eng PS $6 pf 6	40	94	94	94	+1
Erie RR (½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½g	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49½	49	49	— ¾
Eureka Vac Cl ½g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Evans Products	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	24½	23¾	24½	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 1½	10	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
First T&R pf 6	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
First Nat Strs 2½g	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Flintkote (.65g)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Florence Stv 1½g	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Food Mach (1.40g)	3	48⅝	48⅛	48½	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Fost Wh pf 1½g	30	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	14	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	34	34	34	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) ½a	3	3	3	3	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	
Gamewell 1½g	20	26	26	26	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	5	5	5	
Gaylord Cont .30g	1	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Gaylord pf 2¾	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	3	29¾	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	30	146¾	146	146	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	5	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	
Gen Foods 1.20g	2	41½	41½	41½	
Gen Fds pf4½	30	119½	119½	119½	
Gen G & El A	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf	40	110	110	110	
Gen Motors 1½g	17	52⅞	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾g	4	20	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½a	50	86	85¾	85¾	—1
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .40g	2	7⅞	⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Glidden Co .90g	2	20¼	20	20¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	10	81	81	81	—1
Goodrich B F 1g	4	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	4	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Goodyear Tire 1½g	5	40¾	40	40	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
Gotham Hosiery (¼a)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	17	17¾	17	17	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	27¼	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	10	12¾	12½	12½	
Grum Air En 1g	2	12¾	12½	12½	
Guantan Sugar	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Guantan Sug pf	50	140	136	136	—6
Gulf Mob&O pf2½g	5	38¾	38½	38¾	
Gulf Oil 1	5	50	49⅞	49⅞	
Hamil Watch .60g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Hanna $5 pf (5)	40	106¾	106	106½	—1¾
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7½	7½	7½	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	30	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ¾
Hercules Motors 1	1	16	16	16	
Hercules Pow 1½g	2	80½	80½	80½	
Homestake Mining	6	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	
Houston Oil	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hudson & Man	1	4	2	1⅞	
Hudson & Man pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	27½	27½	27½	
Hudson Motor .10g	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Illinois Central	6	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Indpls P & L 1.20	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	4	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ½g	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	5	71	70¾	70¾	— ½
Int Harv pf (7)	50	174½	174	174	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2	1⅞	2	
Int Mining	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	4	30⅜	30⅜	30½	— ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	10	133½	133½	133½	— ⅛
Int Paper	221	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	9	67⅞	67	67¾	+ ⅞
Int Ry pf 1¾ak	10	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry Cm Am	2	10	10	10	
Int Tel & Tel	17	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	5	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Island C C pf 6	20	140½	140½	140½	+1
Johns-Manv 1½g	2	91	91	91	
Jones & L Stl (2)	1	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Kalam St&F (.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pr 2	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Kaufmann Dept½g	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Kelsey-H B (1½)	2	14	14	14	
Kennecott C 1¾g	5	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
Keystone S&W ¾g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Kinney&Spfd½k	10	54	54	54	
Kresge (SS) 4ag	2	24	24	24	
Laclede Gas	21	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	210	65¾	64¼	65½	+1¼
Lambert Co (1½)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Leh Val RR	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	3	36	35½	36	+ ½
Lib-O-F Glass ¾g	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	10	7¾	⅞	7¾	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B (3)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
Liggett&M pf 7	10	181	181	181	+ ½
Lima Locomo 1½g	11	35¼	34½	35	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19½	19½	19½	
LockheedAirc 1½g	13	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Lone's Inc 2a	1	59	59	59	
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	47	47	47	— ¾
Loose-Wil Biscuit 2	2	28½	8½	28½	— ½
Lorillard (P) ¾g	1	19	19	19	
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	
Macy (R H) (2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Magma Copper (1g)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	
Manati Sugar	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Marine Mid (.16g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
MarkSt&Sy pr pf	170	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Marshall Field .80	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	12	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	2	18⅛	18	18	
Mathieson Alk ¾g	1	22½	22½	22½	
Maytag Co	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
Maytag pf 1¾ak	1	32½	32½	32½	
McCall Corp 1.40	2	21	21	21	
McGraw Elec (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
McKes&Rob 1.15g	1	25½	25½	25½	
Mead Corp (.45g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
MidC pf5we5½	10	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Melville Shoe (2)	1	32	32	32	— ½
Mengel Co (¼a)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	8	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
Mid Sti P 1pf8	20	121	121	121	+ ⅛
Minn-Honey Reg 2	4	71⅝	71	71	— ⅜
Minn-Moline	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Mission Corp (2)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward (2)	12	46¼	46	46	+ ⅛
MontCh pfA4½	30	117	117	117	— ½
Morris & Essex	170	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Motor Products 1g	1	16¼	16⅛	16½	
Mueller Br 1.20g	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
Mullins Mfg B	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Munsingwear (1g)	1	20	20	20	
Murray Corp ⅛g	2	10	10	10	
NashKelvinator⅜g	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Nat Can	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	2	13	13	13	
Nat Container (1)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	16	20	20	20	
Nat Dairy Pr .65g	3	15¼	15	15	
Nat Dept Stre ½a	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	39	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ½ao	8	18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pf B4	20	145	145	145	
Nat Pow & Lt	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Nat Steel (3)	3	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
Nat Supply	3	25	25	25	
Nat Sup $2 pf 1a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
Nat S5½pf5½	40	71	71	71	
NY Air Brake 1½g	2	54½	54½	55½	— ⅜
NY Chi&StL	4	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	2	68½	68	68	
NYC Omnib 2½g	2	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
NY NH&H pf	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
NY Shipbuild 1½a	3	17	16⅞	17	
Nor&Westn 10	30	181	181	181	+1
No Am Aviat (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
No Amer Co .96f	14	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1g	9	14¾	14⅝	14¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Quaker Oats Year's Profit Has Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—The Quaker Oats Company reported net income of $4,689,564, or $5.17 a share on the common stock, for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with $4,335,812, or $4.64 a share, for the preceding fiscal year. Sales for the 1943 fiscal year were $122,178,665, against $90,140,230 last year.

John Stuart, chairman, reported to stockholders that "we expect to have difficulty during the year in getting the grains and supplies we need."

"We are operating under ceilings," Mr. Stuart said, "which have taken the profit out of many of our volume items. To illustrate: the price of oats today in Chicago is about 35 per cent higher than it was when the ceiling price was fixed. We hope to secure relief."

Mr. Stuart said he believed many businesses face a shortage of liquid working capital.

Pere Marquette Railway Co. reported August net income of $351,831 on gross of $4,812,727, against $332,970 on $3,926,884 for the corresponding month of 1942.

Allied Stores Corp. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit of $1,427,905 or 63 cents a common share for the quarter ended July 31, compared with $879,147, or 32 cents a common share, for the like 1942 period. For the 12 months ended July 31 net profit was $6,877,586 or $3.17 a common share, against $5,722,493, or $2.80 a common share, in the preceding year.

The Aviation Corp. reported net income of $2,810,486 or 49 cents a share of capital stock after charges and taxes for the nine months ended Aug. 31, compared with $3,671,716 or 64 cents a share in the like period last year. Victor Emanuel, president, reported consolidated net sales of $57,234,555 in aircraft engines, propellers, precision parts and other war materials, against $29,635,211 in the same period of 1942.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and subsidiaries reported for 26 weeks ended June 30 net profit of $3,220,583 after charges and provision of $2,600,000 for income taxes, compared with a net loss of $643,361 in the like period of 1942.

International Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $2,220,584 compared with $333,556 in the first half of 1942. The earnings cover subsidiaries in the United States, South America and the West Indies. For the parent company only there was a net loss in the first half of 1943 of $1,173,634 against net loss of $1,913,369 in the first part of 1942.

The Champion Paper & Fibre Co., and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $664,334.19 for the first quarter of the fiscal year ended Aug. 15, or 91 cents per common share. This compared with $672,763.28 or 92 cents a share for the comparable period of 1942.

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $607,184, equal to $3.16 a share, for the fiscal year ended July 31. Profit for the 1942 fiscal year was $609,448 or $3.17 a share.

The Celotex Corporation, building material manufacturers, today reported consolidated net earnings for the nine months ended July 31, 1943, of $483,046, equal to 58 cents a common share. This compares to the net earnings of $837,940 or $1.14 a common share for the same period last year.

Cooper Bessemer Corp., gas and diesel engine manufacturing firm, reported net profit for six months ended June 30, of $436,687, equal to $1.28 per common share, compared to $304,401, or 75 cents a share, in the same period last year.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company reported net earnings of $1,801,172 for the first eight months of this year as compared with $3,699,708 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Timkin Detroit Axle Co. and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $5,135,751, equal to $5.18 a share on the common stock after provision for renegotiation and $14,075,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes. This compared with profit of $5,205,190, or $5.25 a share, before renegotiation, in the preceding fiscal year when federal taxes amounted to $34,500,000 and $1,250,000 was set aside out of earnings for contingencies incident to war operations.

National Tool Company, net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1943, were $357,171 before federal taxes. After deduction of estimated federal taxes of $250,158, net income was $107,013, equivalent to 47 cents a share on 224,444 common shares of $1 par value outstanding. This compares with net earnings for the first six months of 1942 of $298,802 before federal taxes, and with net income of $84,131 after deducting the applicable tax liability, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942.

Motor Wheel Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $1,919,785 equal to $2.27 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,838,594, or $2.17 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

American Shipbuilding Co. announced net profits for the fiscal year ended June 30, of $555,310, equal to $4.35 per common share, compared to $543,912, or $4.26 a share in 1942.

Bulova Watch Co. and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, of $536,654, equal to 65 cents per share, compared to $495,032, or $1.52 a share in the same 1942 quarter.

National Bellas Hess, Inc., mail order house, reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $552,014, equal to 31 cents per share, compared with $141,030, or 8 cents, in the previous fiscal year.

Living Costs Show Increase of 4.8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—It cost 4.8 per cent more to live last month than it did in August, 1942, and 19.5 per cent more than in January, 1941, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

The cost of living for wage and low-salary workers was less than in July in 48 of 69 industrial cities surveyed, more in 18, and unchanged in 3, the Board said.

Average for the nation was a decline in cost of 0.3 per cent, with Flint, Mich., enjoying the greatest decline, 1.8 per cent, and Bridgeport, Conn., having the greatest increase, 1.5 per cent, comparing last month with July.

For the 12-month period Macon, Ga., reported the largest increase, 8.2 per cent, and New Haven, Conn., the smallest, 2.1 per cent.

U. S. Steel Products Co. To Buy Petroleum Iron

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. announced its subsidiary, U. S. Steel Products Co., had contracted to purchase manufacturing assets of the Petroleum Iron Works Co., a subsidiary of American Republics Corp.

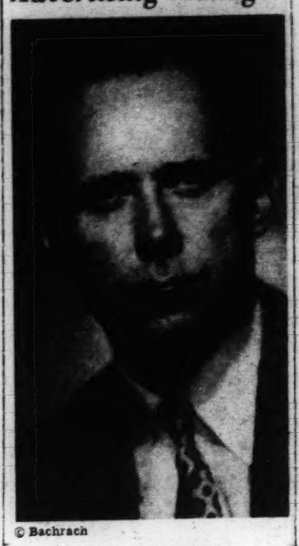
U. S. Steel Products was known as Boyle Manufacturing Co. until Sept. 23 when its name was changed and is the Pacific Coast lightweight steel fabricating subsidiary of the parent company.

Petroleum Iron Works has manufacturing plants at Porth Arthur and Beaumont, Texas, and near Sharon, Pa.

American Flag Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill to suspend for the duration exisiting law requiring payment of ad valorem duties on repairs to and equipment purchased for American flag vessels abroad.

Advertising Manager



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John P. Waters

Appointed advertising manager of the lighting division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Mr. Waters is widely known in advertising and merchandising circles, having been assistant director of advertising and promotion at Armstrong Cork Co.

Oil Conversion Plan Dropped To Save Coal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War announced a suspension of its program for conversion of industrial and commercial oil burning equipment to the use of coal "in view of the uncertainties in the coal situation."

Secretary Harold Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator, warned, however:

"No one should construe this suspension of the industrial and commercial conversion program as meaning that we are 'over the hump' as far as oil supplies are concerned."

War developments, he said, might make it necessary to resume the program later. Mr. Ickes emphasized that the suspension does not apply to conversions now in process.

Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies in a supplementary statement said industrial conversions to date were saving 176,500 barrels of fuel oil a day.

"I would rather not think of the additional difficulty that we would have had last winter," he said, "and that would still be ahead of us in the coming winter, if these conversions had not been made."

In New York, H. W. Dodge, the PAW's east coast director, announced the temporary order.

"With the critical coal situation," Mr. Dodge told the National Petroleum Association's annual convention, "it becomes necessary that, effective immediately and until further notice, the Petroleum Administration's conversion campaign on residual fuel oils be suspended.

"That means that for the time being no new properties will be asked by the PAW to convert from residual fuel oils, but all those who have been asked to convert previous to this date must do so."

Meanwhile, coal dealers in New York City reported a "wave of panic ordering of coal." Many said they were without reserves and were delivering coal to consumers as fast as it came in.

WPB Applications No Longer Have To Go to Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thousands of application forms which businessmen formerly had to route to the War Production Board in Washington now will be handled in the field, WPB Vice-Chairman H. G. Batcheller announced in disclosing steps in the agency's new decentralization policy.

Field offices now will handle ordinary priority applications (PD-1A) up to a value of $1,000, compared with $500 previously. After 90 days the field offices will be empowered to handle applications of a value of $2,500.

On Oct. 15, the field offices will begin processing applications on industrial projects up to $10,000 in value and on January 15, 1944, this authority will be stepped up to $25,000.

Many other matters will be handled in the field, Mr. Batcheller said, and after the first quarter of 1944 two out of every three of the regular quarterly applications of businessmen for controlled materials will be eliminated.

Ceilings on Ice Cream, Mix Extended 60 Days

WASHINGTON (AP) — Current ceiling prices on ice cream and ice cream mix will remain unchanged for the next 60 days, the Office of Price Administration announced Sept. 23.

This was the fourth extension of temporary price ceilings first issued last February, pending establishment of permanent ceilings

Buna S Tire Output

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Truck and passenger-car tires made of Buna S synthetic rubber are being produced at the rate of 10,000 weekly by the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation's Tonawanda plant, the company disclosed. Most of the tires are for civilian use.

Incentive Wage Plans Now Find Increasing Acceptance

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The problems of higher pay and greater production have been inextricably entwined in most of the plans for speeding the war effort. The War Production Board has steadfastly sought increased output; the labor unions have consistently urged increased wages. One method to attain these goals in industry has been the attempt to expand the field in which incentive wage payments are operative.

As the question stands today there is a definite cleavage of opinion as to the desirability of incentive pay which in essence is increased wages in some proportion to increased output. Illustrative of this divergence is the recent rejection by the United Automobile Workers of America of the General Motors Corporation proposal of an incentive pay system plan which included cancellation of maintenance of membership. The U. A. W. spokesman characterized the proposal as an attempt to "dress up" piecework in sheep's clothing.

Reason for Antagonism

However, this rejection of incentive pay by the influential auto union must not be regarded as indicative of universal condemnation by labor, nor does it preclude the possiblity that with some modifications such a system could gain much wider acceptance.

If the principle is sound, then labor opposition to such a system arises mainly from misapprehension or faulty or inequitable application. Antagonism has arisen because of unsatisfactory experience over a period of years arising out of a tendency on the part of employers to reduce rates after these had been jointly agreed upon.

Thus workers who had expanded their output, might find no more in their pay envelope because the rate had been cut. And often the management could defend the rate cut since wage agreements would generally contain a provision that improved processes or more efficient machinery would justify a downward change in view of the fact that less time would be needed to get out of the product.

Another complaint of unions is that so many employers are not satisfied once a rate has been set but are periodically making further time studies to discover if production can be enlarged, and if it can, then rate cutting is in order. This is labeled by unions as "the speed-up." However, this was an abuse of the old piece-work system, the predecessor of today's wage incentive plan now finding adoption in various areas where not previously established.

Antagonism to it is relaxing, as indicated by a statement of C. I. O. president, Philip Murray, which said that President Roosevelt's wage incentive provision in his hold-the-line order "promises to be of extreme importance to labor and should be examined very closely, because on the one hand it would result, if successfully utilized, in increased earnings for the workers, and, on the other hand, will increase war production."

Gaining in New England

Better evidence that such pay plans are finding increased favor among workers is to be found in a statement by E. R. Livernash, chairman of the wage incentive committee of the New England War Labor Board, who stated on Tuesday of this week that 50 incentive pay plans in New England have been tentatively approved since June 1 and more are being studied. Five of these concerns reporting to date have shown a production gain of 20 per cent.

What makes these plans more readily acceptable to labor, where they have had doubts as to its usefulness, is that in addition to boosting war output, they offer practically the only method still open to employees in war industry to increase their pay. The plans are approved for a trial period of three months, the basic proviso as to its efficacy being that pay rises cannot be larger than output gain. What tends to make WPB analysis of the agreements acceptable as fair is that both a representative of industry and a spokesman for labor are on the committee.

The prevalence of this method of wage payments in 26 selected industries throughout the country has been shown by a study completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1941. It shows that incentive pay plans are general in industries covering clothing, coal mining, gloves, hosiery, millinery, rubber and shoes and that such plans are substantially prevalent in the production of electrical equipment, flat glass, steel and textile goods.

Other Industries Using Plan

Incentive wage systems have moderate acceptance in the manufacturing of aircraft, ammunition, automobiles, leather, machinery, machine tools, meat and packing products, paper, paper pulp, and in nonferrous mining and shipbuilding. The use of incentives is slight, however, in the production of chemicals, explosives and in the building, nonferrous smelting and refining, and printing and publishing trades.

It is recognized that piece work pay is more easily applicable where a large number of workers perform duties that are constantly repeated and where an increase in speed or skill will have an appreciable effect on the output. The principle was in effect in ancient Rome centuries before feudalism and reappeared in more definite fashion in the 19th century when bigger factories brought about the subdivision of tasks into numerous routine operations.

The evolving of the more complicated incentive pay system from straight piecework has resulted in greater protection to the worker. In the 1890s a gain sharing plan was in considerable vogue. This method took current production as the basis for setting up standards, the worker being paid a premium of 30 to 50 per cent of the hourly rate if the job was finished under the time set by the standard.

Time studies then began to be used to set up "scientific" rate setting based on experiment and observation. These broke down the various processes into standard elementary functions, and timed them by stop-watch, using a first-class worker in the performance of each task and of the entire job.

Incentive Plan Refined

Later a still further refinement was effected by a formula which reduced all elements of work on a job to a common denominator. This attempted by use of a standard man-minute of work or a Manit, to "equalize" basic wage rates for all types of jobs throughout a plant. Assuming that the Manit or common denominator had been set fairly, then the efficiency ratings of various workers were regarded as being directly comparable despite differences in the nature of their work.

The National Association of Manufacturers made public last May what it regarded as the basis for a sound incentive plan, which included these points: Standard of performance to be based on fairness of a fair day's work; base rates to reflect fair wage differentials between jobs based on their relationship and relative requirements in terms of skill, experience, responsibility, degree of difficulty, application and working conditions; no limitation of output of individual worker; standard to remain unchanged unless controlling conditions alter.

The weaning away of union labor from a time-wage system is undoubtedly getting an impetus from the production needs of war. Growth of incentive systems after the war, however, may have to await wider participation by the unions in the setting up of such plans and conviction on their part that they possess proper safeguards against abuses or changes they deem detrimental to labor. It is to be hoped that the success of the new agreements now being accepted will prove to both management and labor that greater production and higher wages are as possible after the war as during it.

Tin Shortage Threatens Supplies Of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tin is so scarce, the Agriculture Department said, that if the war lasts another year or two, civilian supplies of canned fruits and vegetables may have to be cut sharply below present rationed levels.

It would be possible, it said, to maintain consumption of canned foods at the present level for perhaps four more years of war. But it added that it would not be desirable to permit tin stockpiles to decline to zero so long as no one can be sure just when victory over Japan will come.

Perhaps two years after the end of the war will be needed for Far-Eastern tin producing areas—areas now under Japanese control—to get back into export production.

Summing up, the department said:

Because canned fruits and vegetables are an important part of the American diet, greater effort on the part of government and industry is needed to find alternative methods of preserving fruits and vegetables.

Greater use of fresh products would be of limited effectiveness because of unevenness of production seasons, a shortage of refrigerator cars, and because some products now grown for canning are unsuited for shipment.

Increased use of glass containers would be limited by glass production facilities, a shortage of materials for closures, and the difficulty of converting canning equipment from tin to glass. Likewise, a shortage of critical materials stands in the way of a much greater expansion of dehydrating facilities.

One of the most feasible alternatives for canning would be the utilization of ice cream manufacturing and distributing facilities to quick-freeze the products.

Prices Established For Repair of Oil Burners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration established uniform maximum prices for repair and maintenance of oil burners for dealers who have not complied with requirements to file their March, 1942, prices.

In cities of 500,000 population or more, the maximum is $2.50 for the first hour and $1.75 for each additional hour. In cities of 100,000 to 500,000, the ceiling is $2 the first hour and $1.50 thereafter. The top in cities under 100,000 is $1.50 and $1.25.

Dealers who filed required statements with local boards may continue to charge their present prices if they are higher than those set. If lower, they may advance their ceilings to meet the new maximums.

Joins Celotex Corp.

Carleton Smith

Appointed assistant to the president of the Celotex Corp. Mr. Smith is an economist and analyst of foreign trade and will assist Mr. Dahlberg in the company's crusade for better homes.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Sept. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Advancing markets for farm products, particularly grains and livestock, brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in primary markets up 0.1 per cent during the week ended Sept. 18.

At 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the all-commodity index is slightly higher than at this time last month and 3.6 per cent above the like week of last year.

A decline of almost 2 per cent for fresh fruits and vegetables was responsible for a decrease of 0.3 per cent in the foods group index.

(1926=100)	Sept. 18	Sept. 11	Sept. 19 '43	Sept. 19 '42	P.C. Changes to Sept. 18, '43 from Sept. 11	Sept. 18 '42
Commodity grps	194	194	194	194		
All commodities	*102.9	*102.8	+0.1	+ 3.6		
Farm products	*123.6	*123.2	+0.3	+15.4		
Foods	104.5	104.8	—0.3	+ 2.5		
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.2		
Textile products	97.0	97.0		+ 0.4		
Fuel & light mtls	81.6	81.7	—0.1	+ 2.5		
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		— 0.4		
Bldg materials	112.5	112.5		+ 1.9		
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2		+ 4.2		
Housefurnish gs	104.2	104.2		+ 0.1		
Misc commod	92.6	92.6		+ 4.5		
Raw materials	*112.4	*112.2	+0.2	+10.7		
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8				
Manufact prods	*100.1	*100.1		+ 0.7		
Com other than farm products	*98.5	*98.5		+ 0.9		
Com other than farm and foods	*97.4	*97.4		+ 1.8		

*Preliminary

Hearings on New Revenue Legislation To Open October 4

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina announced the House Ways and Means Committee would open public hearings Monday, Oct. 4, on new general revenue legislation, in response to the Administration's request for additional billions to finance the war.

"It is extremely important," he said, "that the revenue bill be passed before the end of this year to avoid retroactive taxation."

Mr. Doughton said the committee would not take up technical and administrative changes in the tax laws, adding "it will be necessary to postpone these to next year when it is contemplated that full tax revision will be undertaken."

The hearings, he said, "will be given over to the problems of raising additional revenue needed to finance the war." The Treasury has asked for $12,000,000,000 in addition to the present annual collection rate of $38,000,000,000, but some members of Congress have expressed doubt that anything like that amount could be raised without undue hardships on taxpayers.

Representative Harold Knutson (D) of Minnesota, minority spokesman on the committee, agreed with Mr. Doughton that technical and administrative changes in the revenue law should be by-passed this year.

Mr. Knutson expressed confidence that a new tax law could be written before Jan. 1.

Mr. Doughton stressed that the committee would give "careful consideration" to the "simplification of making tax returns."

Rosin, Turpentine Ceiling Seen Dangerous to Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — A price ceiling on rosin and turpentine would cut production dangerously, representatives of the naval stores industry told the Office of Price Administration (OPA).

If the industry is bound by a price ceiling, the spokesman said, it will not be able to maintain its wage scale, and thus will lose its remaining workers to shipyards competing for labor.

"The Government says our products are vital and are urgently needsd," A. I. Brogden, Jacksonville, Fla., declared. "But we can't continue to produce if our income is slashed."

"Production is already dropping because of the tremendous increase in labor costs," Harley Langdale, Valdosta, Ga., added.

Mr. Brogden said the conferences would continue until OPA had all the facts and figures it wanted, since the agency had promised not to take action until it had given full consideration to all evidence.

Sale of War Bonds Nears $13 Billions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A sharp upturn in small bond sales sent the Third War Loan total last night to $12,899,000,000—a $677,000,000 increase for the day—as a third state, Ohio, passed its quota.

Only $2,101,000,000 short of the $15,000,000,000 goal, the campaign appeared headed for success before the Oct. 2 deadline.

Ohio, while joining Maryland and Rhode Island, was the first of the so-called "big six" states to exceed its quota. Sales up to last night totalled $703,000,000, an even $5,000,000 above the goal.

Rhode Island, meanwhile, voluntarily raised its sights from $81,000,000 to $90,000,000, thus reducing its percentage from an official 105 to an unofficial 94 on the basis of $85,000,000 in sales. Maryland stood at 120 per cent of its $196,000,000 goal.

Another new development was the addition of a new slogan, "Let's pave the road to Rome with War Bonds,"—a result of Secretary Henry Morgenthau's suggestion that the closing days of the campaign be dedicated to General Mark Clark's Fifth Army in Italy.

National director Ted Gamble, announcing the new war bond cry, also reported a "great flood" of "E" bond sales during the past three days. Running at the rate of about $150,000,000, he said indications were that issuing agents were being swamped.

Officials have emphasized that it will be the small-money bonds that put the drive over.

Corporate investors, assigned a $10,000,000,000 quota, already have accounted for 93 per cent of that amount. Individual sales, on the other hand, have not yet passed the half-way mark toward the $5,000,000,000 goal set for them.

Because of the one-day lag in assembling reports, Ohio's quota-passing performance was not reflected in the Treasury's latest breakdown. Ranked by percentages, the standings on the basis of sales reported last night were (millions of dollars):

State	Per cent	Quota (Millions of dollars)	Sales (Millions of dollars)
Maryland	120	196	234
Rhode Island	105	81	85
Ohio	98	698	684
West Virginia	96	76	73
New York	91	4,709	4,302
Minnesota	90	216	194
Illinois	85	921	783
Utah	85	41	35
New Hampshire	83	39	32
Massachusetts	81	783	631
Delaware	81	49	40
Maine	77	54	42
Connecticut	76	453	345
Pennsylvania	74	1,071	796
North Carolina	74	145	108
Virginia	71	153	109
Indiana	70	257	179
North Dakota	70	39	30
Alabama	69	108	75
Florida	68	117	79
Washington	67	191	128
Michigan	66	451	298
Texas	66	430	279
Dist. of Columbia	66	94	62
Iowa	65	196	127
New Jersey	64	585	374
Kentucky	64	126	80
Nevada	64	12	8
Missouri	61	320	195
Wisconsin	61	298	181
Colorado	61	72	44
Louisiana	60	123	74
South Carolina	60	61	36
Oklahoma	59	100	59
New Mexico	59	14	8
Montana	59	35	21
South Dakota	59	35	21
Georgia	58	137	79
Mississippi	58	53	31
Oregon	56	104	58
Vermont	56	27	15
Wyoming	56	12	7
Northn. California	54	424	230
Nebraska	52	103	53
Arizona	51	32	16
Southn. California	50	422	210
Kansas	50	112	56
Idaho	49	23	12
Possessions	49	21	10
Arkansas	38	58	22

(Note: Figures rounded to nearest million but percentages computed on unrounded figures.)

Freight Carloadings Up 8.2 P. C. in Week; 0.4 P. C. Below '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 902,766 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 18.

This was an increase of 68,095 cars, or 8.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 333 cars, or 0.04 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 5,023 cars, or 0.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	Incr over—Prec wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	399,902	32,441	*21,938
Less-than-carlot mds	101,855	8,413	13,176
Coal	179,158	9,058	9,894
Grain & grain prod	54,124	6,156	3,543
Livestock	30,950	4,949	1,740
Forest products	45,631	3,843	*4,386
Ore	86,661	3,333	2,781
Coke	14,685	212	376

*Decrease.

Great Lakes Ore Fleet Trip Capacity Up Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—Addition of two Maritime Commission carriers pushed the trip capacity of the American ore fleet on the Great Lakes to 2,949,090 gross tons, the M. A. Hanna Co.'s statistician C. C. Lindeman reported.

His report for the period from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15 showed 314 of the 318 vessels certificated to carry ore were moving that mineral. Mr. Lindeman said 20 Canadian ships had carried American ore so far this season and 11 Maritime Commission ships were in operation, with three more to be added soon.

Iron ore consumption in August totaled 7,616,801 gross tons, highest since last January, and stocks on hand Sept. 1 were the best since last February, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association announced. August, 1942, consumption was 7,155,202 tons.

Stocks on hand Sept. 1 totaled 38,571,667, highest since last February's 39,742,766, and compared with 43,236,172 tons for the like period last year, the report continued, adding that consumption through August raeched 58,865,224, or approximately two and one-half million tons more than the sum reported during the same month last year.

Elected Director

A. T. Colwell

Elected a director of Harris-Seybold-Potter Co. Mr. Colwell is second vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Thompson Products, Inc., and Thompson Aircraft Products Co.

U. S. Control Scarce Retail Goods Looms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Commerce Department made public last night a report asserting that "some governmental action may become necessary" to solve the problem of allocating scarce goods among retail stores.

Although asserting that most manufacturers and wholesalers are attempting to be fair, the report said a survey disclosed that new customers, boom areas and firms cut off from normal supply sources have not received adequate consideration.

Government action could be taken, the report said, through:

1. Sponsorship of joint agreements for voluntary co-operation.
2. Extension of consumer rationing.
3. Greater utilization of price control machinery.
4. Implementation of the existing governmental statement of policy on allocation (recommending, in general, that allocations be made in proportion to 1942 purchases, with adjustments to care for population moves and dealers abandoned by other suppliers);
5. Regulation of allocation in selected trades, with voluntary participation by retailers, or
6. A general mandatory allocation order.

The report said most manufacturers and wholesalers reported an allocation problem and the need of some plan to solve it. Of present methods, it said the most common were allocation direct to customers in proportion to past purchases, apportionment of scarce items to salesmen on the basis of their past sales, favoring old customers and selling all buyers an equal amount of individual items.

Only two manufacturers and four wholesalers reported a primary principle of favoring larger customers.

The department said the survey grew out of a request to the Office of Price Administration by Chairman Murray (D) of Montana of the Senate Small Business Committee.

No Favoritism Shown Major Oil Firms, DSC Official Avers

WASHINGTON (AP)—George B. Hill, Jr., executive vice-president of the Defense Supplies Corporation, told a Senate committee that no favoritism had been shown to major oil companies in payment of Government petroleum transportation subsidies.

Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) told the witness that some farmers' co-operatives, supplying their own members with oil products for farm use, had complained they were "treated unfairly" in the regulations governing the subsidy payments.

Mr. Hill asserted the Defense Supplies Corporation had "treated all claimants on precisely the same basis." He appeared before a subcommittee investigating the effect of farm gasoline prices and shortages on food production.

Subsidy payments are based upon increased transportation costs arising from use of rail rather than tanker shipments.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. John Frey, special assistant to the Petroleum Administrator for War, expressed belief that new launchings augmenting the tanker fleet would make possible large shipments of foreign oil to supplement the domestic supply.

However, he told the Eastern Petroleum Consumers' Council here that he did not expect a favorable foreign production change, but that the ultimate result of tapping these sources would be considerable.

He predicted that the estimated total of gasoline in districts 1, 2 and 3 for military needs would be 39.6 per cent in 1944.

Spokesmen among representatives of 30 automobile clubs from eight Atlantic Coast states reported on a campaign to gain support of Congressmen for larger petroleum deliveries. Plans for future activities to end gasoline and oil shortages were discussed at a special council meeting.

Board Urges Uniformity Of Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional action to put the markets of the South and West on a freight rate basis equal with the rest of the country has been recommended by a board of investigation and research created by the 1940 Transportation Act.

The board concluded its analysis of freight rate differences which have for years been criticized in the South and West with the observation:

"These differences are not justified by costs or other transportation conditions. Equality of rate levels, particularly the levels of rates on manufactured articles, would create conditions more favorable than have existed in the past for the development of particular industries in the South and West, since present rate disadvantages would be removed."

The report suggested it would be easier for the Interstate Commerce Commission to revise the rate structure if it had a mandate from Congress "to bring about uniformity to the extent that it is practicable."

39 P. C. Higher in South

Average first-class rate levels in the South are 39 per cent higher than in the East, the report said, and in the West they are 28 to 34 per cent higher.

"It should be recognized," it said, "that high rates within the South and West on manufactured articles, coupled with high interterritorial rates, although tending to discourage manufacture in the South and West for official (Eastern) territory markets would naturally encourage the development of local industries in the South and West for local markets. . . . A proper settlement of the interterritorial freight rate problem from a national standpoint should not depend upon considerations of sectional gains or losses that might result from the removal of existing differences in the rates."

Taking out rate level differences, the report said, "would permit manufactured products from the South and West to move more freely into eastern territory markets. Unless rates were equalized on the highest regional levels it would also permit products of Eastern manufacture to move more easily into Southern and Western markets.

"The net result would be the creation of a situation in which each part of the country could develop the particular lines of manufacturing for which its resources were best fitted."

Have Valid Complaint

When transportation conditions do not justify differences in rate levels, the report continued, "producers in the higher-rated areas who are trying to compete with those in lower rated areas have a valid complaint against the rate structure.

"They are entitled to relief even if there are other factors affecting their costs of production which are more favorable than those of their competitors in the lower-rated territory since rates should not be made to off-set natural advantages of location."

The three-member board's report was not unanimous. Nelson Lee Smith of New Hampshire did not concur in the recommendation of the other two members—Robert E. Webb of Kentucky and C. E. Childe of Nebraska—for congressional action.

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Courses In Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Walla Walla, Wash.

In keeping with the trend toward increasing specialization in governmental work, Whitman College is offering a major subject in public administration, starting this fall term, according to President Winslow S. Anderson.

Virtually all of the courses under the new major subject were previously offered by the political science department, but they were not previously grouped and recognized as a major field. Students majoring in the subject will concentrate in courses specially related to public administration, it was said.

Required courses will include American government, business law, principles of public administration, problems of public administration, general accounting, governmental accounting, administrative law, constitutional law and statistics.

Walter Lee Riley, assistant professor of political science, will be in charge of the major field of public administration, it was announced by Dean Chester C. Maxey of the division of social sciences. Preparations for adding this major have been under way for several years.

Similar work is offered at a number of the larger universities in the country, representing a response to a growing need for skilled administrators in the field of government.

Autumn

The apple was so red
It was like a ruby,
and it fell to the golden ground.

Bob W.,
Luther Burbank Elementary School

From drawings by Martha Burnham; Marcus Blechman

That Gifted Boy of Yours May Someday Lead an Orchestra

By Winthrop P. Tryon
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The four sketches were made by Martha Burnham at the Berkshire Music School at Tanglewood two summers ago. There, where gifted students were studying music in many of its expressions, a selected few were being coached in orchestral conducting by Serge Koussevitzky himself. Each of those fortunate young musicians must now feel greatly encouraged, for one of their number, Leonard Bernstein, seen in the circle below, has recently been appointed assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Time was when being an American, although it could qualify one as a candidate for President, seemed to disqualify one for conducting a major symphony orchestra. This state of affairs is steadily being remedied, thanks to the help and training given by some of the great conductors from Europe now living in the United States.

Another orchestral conductor was born, not too many years ago, Leonard Bernstein; and now, his birthright asserted by himself and attested by Serge Koussevitzky, he takes appointment as assistant to the musical director of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony.

For we may admit that conductors are born and not made; wise generalizers say so, and no harm done. The particular limitation has been that they were usually born in Germany, Hungary, Russia, or some other country where opportunity for music education and orchestral practice was extraordinary. It has always been found, indeed, that a born conductor was also a highly trained one.

Encouraging to Americans

Furthermore it has been found that a fairly good sort of conductor can be born in out-of-the-way America, provided that after he has come through schoolboy age he goes to Europe and takes lessons in the craft of the baton with some master, say Weingartner, or whom you please.

It seems to have occurred to Dr. Koussevitzky in his years as leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra that conductors of the right sort could be raised right at home in the United States under a skillful, concentrated plan of schooling; and accordingly when he got the artistic and educational establishment in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts known as Tanglewood fairly realized, he set up classes in conducting. Tanglewood is a summer institution, and it happened in the season of 1943 not to run; nevertheless one of its graduates, if "graduate" is the right word to apply to Mr. Bernstein, comes through a veritable conductor, and he is named to help Artur Rodzinski the coming winter in the direction of the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York.

As for conducting in the American curriculum, it stands a regular subject where possible. The Juilliard School of Music in New York—well, they all teach it that have proper instructors and resources. Gone by is the old type of native American conductor who came up from organist, perhaps, to heading a singing organization that gave oratorio performances, "Messiah" and "Elijah," with extemporaneous orchestral accompaniment. That sort, too, has achieved great things in the past, occasionally reaching a mark of interpretation that no man of European background and training could surpass.

Can Be Taught

But awful inadequacies existed; and that is where Dr. Koussevitzky and educators of his like come in. A gift for conducting inheres, no doubt, in the American temperament; and the job is to find the individuals possessing it, or "born" with it. The mechanical side of the business must be taught; and there a practice orchestra such as a music school provides from its student body suffices. Handling an ensemble of players in public and getting a response from an audience must be made matters of test.

Certain fundamental ideas can be speedily imparted by a pedagogue who knows. The two general divisions of style, the Mendelssohnian classic and the Wagnerian romantic, which Dr. Koussevitzky remarked upon in an address some years ago before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, can be made plain. The basic eras of orchestral art, the opposition of lyric and dramatic moods, ancient and modern methods—they can all be explained, and no bungling around, as once, in the slow school of experience.

Through the Editor's Window

Closing the Barn Door Before the Horse Escapes

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Juvenile delinquency" are words that goad us, these days, as writers and speakers, quoting statistics, try to arouse already busy parents and citizens to do something about it. It is a fact that we need to pay more attention to our young people—we always need to pay more attention to our young people. The Education Page, however, instead of talking directly about juvenile delinquency, has since early last spring published at frequent intervals articles showing how mothers and dads in various cities and towns actually are meeting the social needs of the youngsters. In other words, we haven't said "juvenile delinquency" at you; but we have tried to say, urgently, "This sort of thing is worth doing for and with the young people of your town."

Teen-age club houses or club rooms, where young things can have a wholesome time and a place of their own, where, too, the right sort of grownup is in charge—helping them as a pal would—have proved invaluable. Teen-agers need a hangout. If they haven't a wholesome one they will go to the other kind. The curfews recently demanded by anxious adults in some towns are, to my mind, confessions of failure. Teen-agers will not hang around the streets if they have a better place to go. I should like to see at least one attractive teen-age club in every town, and in cities enough of them to meet the need, open most afternoons and evenings, especially Saturday nights and possibly Sunday afternoons and into the evening, and supervised in an understanding way.

If you are interested in starting such a club for teen-agers you may like to secure the 15-cent pamphlet, "Gotta a Date Tonight?" from the National Recreational Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It describes the Saturday Nighters of Dedham, Mass.; the Club Commando of Watertown, N. Y.; the Junior Commandoes of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the Youth Center of Watseka, Ill., and The Rec of Troy, Ohio. In each case the management, activities, and reasons for success are analyzed in a way that should help you to organize in your own town or your city neighborhood. Another useful pamphlet is "Teen Trouble." The Recreation Association also dispenses good ideas for games and fun in various other pamphlets.

Britain has learned by sorrowful experience that there is no sense in trying to win a war overseas for such ideals as the Four Freedoms while at the same time losing it at home among its teen-age youngsters growing rougher and wilder every hour. So Britain, already up to its ears in plenty to attend to, took a deep breath and went at its youth problem. Clubs of various kinds were its solution, with of course wise leadership and recreational and self-help programs. We have printed on this page several articles from Britain describing these activities.

Now that school is again in session in the United States, and even though many older youngsters are working on factory shifts after school, there is still urgent need for youth programs in town and city. As parents and citizens we must not let down. And if we haven't yet begun, we might begin by Hallowe'en. The answer is not juvenile courts afterward, but an active, understanding program keyed to teen-age needs and desires, before. It is war work, as surely as helping in relief workrooms and servicemen's centers. The servicemen themselves, trying to clean up a world problem brought on by nations that went from delinquency into careers of crime, would be the first to urge you to look after their younger brothers and sisters at home.

Interest in Machines the Factor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Interest in mechanical matters and elementary mechanical judgment are the essential factors that make for good workers in the machine shop trades in defense and other industries, according to Arthur J. Grey, director, Metropolitan Technical School, 260 West Forty-first Street, New York City.

Mr. Grey said that his judgment as to who can make a good student and later hold a job in any of the machine shop trades was based in part upon an analysis he has made during the past two years of some 15,000 mail and personal inquiries from men seeking guidance regarding training for jobs as machinists, instrument makers, tool and die makers, inspectors, and assemblers in defense trades.

"Physical strength or perfection," Mr. Grey said, "is by no means essential. Neither is the much emphasized finger dexterity. The manual skills can be acquired—one can not and need not be 'born with them.' What is important is interest in mechanical matters, coupled with some elementary mechanical judgment. These two attributes spell aptitude.

"There is much ado about age. There shouldn't be. Experienced workers in these trades are retained in jobs even if they are beyond seventy. This holds true during normal times as well as during this emergency. But because of the shortage of competent labor, men of mature age, without experience, but with good training, now have the opportunity to be employed and to prove their worth as workers. When the emergency is over these men will have established their reputations and be deserving of retention. There is also a shortage of good supervisors. Intelligent, mature workers are preferred for promotion to these jobs.

"For women workers the demand is growing. The same conditions controlling the training and employment of men apply with equal force to women. There is only one difference—the women are relieved of heavier work and have been found more adaptable to lighter and more precise work."

For British-American Teacher Exchange

The British Federation of University Women has drawn up a memorandum on postwar education. One of the important suggestions it puts forward is a recommendation for the movement of teachers from one school to another, within Britain, and also an interchange of British teachers with those from the United States, the members of the British Commonwealth, and elsewhere in the English-speaking world. The Federation is also recommending refresher courses for teachers, with emphasis on new teaching techniques.

British Information Services

Peace Bibliography

"Bases of a durable peace and problems of postwar reconstruction" is a mimeographed bibliography compiled by the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sent upon request.

—Among Us

Citizenship Study Groups Are Active in Wartime Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Citizenship has come to life in wartime Britain. Community service has infused it with new meaning. Awakened civic sense is apparent in widespread organized discussion of current and postwar problems. Study groups and debating societies in the Forces, among Civil Defense workers, youth groups, church groups, and women's societies are seeking practical ways to bring about a better postwar world.

To develop from this interest a lasting appreciation of the democratic way of life is the aim of the British Association for Education in Citizenship.

"Many, if not most, of the intricate problems a citizen has to consider require qualities of heart and head, and a background of knowledge which cannot be developed adequately without some education in citizenship," says Mrs. E. M. Hubback, Honorary Secretary of the Association.

Expressing One's Views

Mrs. Hubback, who as Principal of Morley College for Working Men and Women has wide experience of social and educational problems, holds that the aims of training for citizenship are to arouse interest, to develop, encourage, and acquire habits of thought, and to give a background of knowledge about the modern world. For this the individual must use his own mind actively and not be just a passive listener. He must know how to express his views.

Many folk, Mrs. Hubback finds, prefer to "do" rather than to "listen." For members of groups and clubs who feel this way, the Association offers suggestions for practical activities.

These may take the form, for example, of "exploration" or the local survey, to discover as much as possible of the neighborhood and of the life and work of those who live there. Those who take part in an "exploration" go about alone, or in groups, to find out about local history, buildings, industry and agriculture, institutions, customs, folklore and songs, food dishes and so on. In rural areas, rocks, soil, plants and wild life may be studied. Collections of diagrams, maps, drawings, photographs or specimens make it possible to prepare exhibitions and give employment to members with very different hobbies.

The film, Mrs. Hubback also considers a valuable basis for discussion on matters connected with other countries, with transport, industry, and so on.

Drama Groups

Drama groups open up wide fields for experiment and initiative—especially if the group is prepared to make up its own plays. The plot may emerge through group discussion. The "living newspaper" is suggested as a suitable form for dramatizing current events and contemporary figures. Debates, mock parliaments, brain trusts (quiz programs), forums, round-table conferences, newspaper reading groups and radio listening circles are other suggestions. The B. B. C. has a special weekly program devoted to these study groups entitled "To start you talking." Experts on various subjects raise controversial issues and give thought-provoking material which groups can thrash out in subsequent meetings of their own.

Series of Pamphlets

The Association for Education in Citizenship has issued a series of pamphlets to aid organized discussion of social, economic and political problems. Mrs. Hubback has prepared the first which deals in a general way with "How to Lead Discussion Groups." Other titles include: "The Democratic Idea," by Francis Williams; "Is Britain a Democracy?" by Frank Hardie; and "Our Towns," by Elizabeth Halton. Each volume contains comprehensive lists of books for further reading and study.

Vassar Now In Three Years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This fall Vassar is putting into operation the three-year course planned last spring in response to the urgent demands for a greater number of college-trained women to help win the war and carry forward the long-term work of reconstruction. By starting the fall session several weeks earlier than usual and continuing their studies until July 1, students now entering will complete the requirements for the A. B. degree in three years instead of four, and at a considerably lower total cost. Upperclassmen will also save time and money, for this year's senior class will graduate in April instead of June and next year's seniors in December, 1944.

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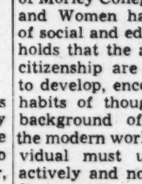

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1944 Manpower Problem Brought Close to Cronin

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A tip to baseball's possible manpower situation in 1944 was brought to the front door of Fenway Park today. Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox learned that Bobby Doerr, his all-star second baseman and offensive spark, has been reclassified into 1-A by his Oregon draft board.

How soon Doerr will be called up for induction is not known. But there seems little doubt that he and his powerful bludgeon will be missing if and when the 1944 American League campaign gets under way. The young westerner might stay out of the Army by going to work in a defense industry, but he most certainly will not be available for baseball.

Miss Fathers

Already stripped of Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney, the Red Sox attack would be reduced to a whisper if it is forced to function in '44 without Doerr. There is a lingering suspicion among ball players, however, that with fathers almost certain to be drafted in the weeks ahead, the big leagues will be forced to suspend action before next spring. A topheavy percentage of men now playing the game are fathers.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox, along with the rest of the league, go along about their business of running out the 1943 schedule. The Yankees need only one victory to clinch the pennant and, with Spud Chandler pitching against Detroit, probably will get it this afternoon. The Sox still hope to climb one more step to sixth place, but getting any higher in the waning campaign is practically an impossibility. Not enough time remains.

Dobson Wins

Had Joe Dobson pitched all season as he has of late, the first division might have been a breeze for the Red Sox. "Curly" yesterday delivered his second straight shutout, 1-0, in 10 innings, and his third victory for September. In the most recent 19 innings, he has yielded just seven hits, one base on balls and, of course, no tallies. In shutting off the Indians without a hit for six solid innings yesterday, Joe looked like the greatest pitcher in the world.

The Sox received stiff competition from a young Cleveland hurler named Specs Klieman, just in from Baltimore. But Tom McBride and Tony Lupien put together successive doubles in the last of the 10th, and the kid's debut was a total loss. The double was Lupien's third in as many games. He seems to be hitting the ball better this month.

Tomorrow the Sox open a four-game series with the Detroit Tigers. There is the usual Sunday double-header, followed by Monday and Tuesday singles. The Bengals hold a 10-8 edge in this series and Cronin would like to do something about it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Braves spend the week end in Cincinnati and on Monday turn up in St. Louis, to help the Cardinals get ready for the World Series . . . Ford Garrison remains hot at the plate . . . The rookie left fielder had, prior to this afternoon's Cleveland series final, hit safely in all eight games since returning from Louisville . . . His 1943 big league average was up to .295, a very good figure in these days of scarce .300 men.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Metkovich early today was nursing an eight-game hitting streak . . . He was the only Bostonian to make two hits facing young Klieman . . . It seems that Lou Boudreau is not as popular with some of the Cleveland ball players as he is with the press and the rest of the league . . . Wonder if anybody out that way ever stopped to think that the trouble with the Indians might be a couple of temperamental ball players, and not the manager? . . . Jeff Heath, for one.

American League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	96	53	.629	
Washington	81	64	.559	10
Cleveland	77	66	.528	13
Chicago	77	70	.510	17
Detroit	73	71	.507	17½
St. Louis	68	75	.476	22
Boston	65	79	.451	25½
Philadelphia	46	95	.326	43½

Results Sept. 24

Boston 1, Clevelond 0. (10 inns.)
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 3. (Tie.)
Detroit 2, New York 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	96	47	.671	
Cincinnati	77	65	.542	18½
Brooklyn	77	66	.538	19
Pittsburgh	76	70	.521	21½
Chicago	66	76	.465	29½
Boston	65	75	.464	29½
Philadelphia	61	84	.421	36
New York	54	89	.378	42

Results Sept. 24

Cincinnati 5, New York 4.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

Headed for Title —By Pap'

Rudy York is headed for his first home-run championship, thanks to his usual August home-run hitting spree. During the month of August the Detroit slugger pounded out 17 round-trippers to come within one of his record production of home runs for a single month, established in August, 1937. It was his first season with the Tigers, and Rudy wound up with a total of 35.

York's anniversary is Aug. 17, 1913, and he seems to get hot around that time of year and make things miserable for the American League pitchers. If the big fellow could maintain his August pace throughout the season, he would smash all existing home-run records. This season Rudy had only 13 homers to show for his April, May, June, and July efforts. He wound up the month of August with a total of 30.

Rudy will regain the homer title which was last won for Detroit by Hank Greenberg in 1940. Ted Williams, of the Red Sox, took over the past two seasons. York is more than due. The big Indian has a chance to top his best home run mark of 35 by a wide margin before the current season has run its course.

McSpaden-Byrd Golf Match Loses Part of Its Glamour

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The forthcoming golf match between Harold McSpaden and Sam Byrd at the Tam O'Shanter Golf Club in Chicago, Oct. 9 and 10, to "determine who is the 1943 National open champion," loses a lot of its glamour in the light of the 15 up and 13 to play victory scored by Byron Nelson over Craig Wood in a 72-hole match at the Inverness Club in Toledo. That match was the result of a challenge by Wood, after contestants in the Minneapolis four-ball voted Nelson the best golfer in the country.

George S. May of Chicago, the man behind the big Tom O'Shanter tournament, probably perceived a master stroke in booking McSpaden and Byrd for a so-called "championship" match, McSpaden as winner of the Tam O'Shanter, Byrd as No. 1 man in the Victory tournament at the Beverly Country Club, also in the Chicago District. Had May analyzed the scoring in the two tournaments, combined, he would have discovered that the two men who played the most consistent golf for the 144 holes were Nelson and Chick Harbert, as set forth in these columns previously. All the prominent professionals will admit that McSpaden and Byrd are capable of brilliant stretches, and of winning big tournaments on occasions, but for consistent low scoring, or a single big match, few would back either of them against Nelson.

No Title Attached

While there was no actual title attached to this latest setto between Nelson and Wood, is had some of the elements, in that Wood is the holdover National open champion from 1941. There also was an old score to settle, on Wood's part, for it will be recalled that the same pair, along with Densmore Shute, tied for the National open in 1939. Shute fell by the wayside in the first extra 18 holes, but Nelson and Wood again tied, in scintillating 68s. They had to go 18 more and this time it was 70 for Nelson, 73 for Wood.

With that for a background, there was a lot of advance sparkle to the challenge match of a week ago, and the first 18 holes saw the interest well maintained, for Nelson's 71 gained him a lead of only 2 up. Then Wood began to falter, although a 74 would not have looked so bad had not Nelson, right in the groove, reeled off a 69, so that at the end of the first day he led by seven up.

Became Runaway

From that point it became a runaway, for Nelson was supreme, six under par for the 59 holes played, against nine over for Wood. Bear in mind that this same Nelson never went over 72 in the eight rounds of the Tam O'Shanter and Victory tournaments; had a pair of 68s in the Ryder Cup challenge match at Detroit, and then in the first round of the Minneapolis four-ball he probably would have had a 62 on his own ball had not his partner, McSpaden, twice batted his ball away after holing his own, one a three-foot putt, the other a five.

This idea of labeling any challenge match as a title affair, or bringing together the winners of two big open tournaments to determine who is the 1943 National open champion, is pure buncombe, although excellent ballyhoo for getting out a big gallery.

Following Nelson's wide-margined victory over Wood, writers began delving into old records and discovered that Archie Compston defeated Walter Hagen 18 up and 17 to play in England in 1928. In the P. G. A. Year Book that still is listed as a 36-hole match. That margin, at 36 holes, would indeed have been something "for the book" if true, but actually it was 72 holes. Moreover, it was one of those aforementioned red-hot streaks, for Compston's first round was 32, 35—67, his second 36, 30—66, at Moore Park, England, and Hagen, 72, 76, was 14 down at the halfway mark. The next day Compston let up, so to speak, with a morning 70, to become 18 up. The match ended on the first hole of the fourth round.

Writer's Comment

This writer's comment, at the time, read:

"Meantime we may rest assured that Hagen came off the course wearing that big broad smile of his and taking his trouncing with entire good nature. It would be just like him to turn right around and win the British open week after next."

He did.

Hagen in 1924 beat Cyril Walker 17 up and 15 to play, at Miami and St. Petersburg. Walker won the National open that year. Hagen in 1926 beat Bobby Jones 12 up and 11 to play, scoring 70 and 71 at Sarasota, a morning 68 at Pasadena, to become 12 up at 54 holes. The match ended 12 and 11, with Jones sinking a chip shot for a birdie in a desperate effort to stave off the inevitable, and Hagen matching that with a 20-foot putt for a half, and victory. Later that same year Jones won the British open and our National open.

Hagen has given it and taken it, and knows just how much these "big matches" mean. How he must have smiled, inwardly, as referee in the final round of the Nelson-Wood affair.

One Year Makes Big Difference

NEW YORK —What a difference a year makes!

The first third of both the Yankee and Cardinal 1942 batting orders will be missing from the coming World Series.

Phil Rizzuto, Yankee lead-off man last fall, is in the Navy; Third Baseman Red Rolfe retired to coach at Yale, and Roy Cullenbine was traded to Cleveland.

The Red Birds' first trio to face Yankee pitching last year is in the service. They are switch-hitter Jimmy Brown, Terry Moore, and Enos Slaughter.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .324; Wakefield, Detroit, .309.
Runs—Case, Washington, 96; Keller, New York, 91.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 109; Etten, New York, 101.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 183; Appling, Chicago, 176.
Doubles—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 36; Wakefield, Detroit, and Case, Washington, 33.
Triples — Lindell, New York, and York, Detroit, 10.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 31; Keller, New York, 29.
Stolen Bases—Moses, Chicago, 54; Case, Washington, 52.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, 19-4; Smith, Cleveland, 16-6.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .358; Herman, Brooklyn, .333.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 110; Musial, St. Louis, 102.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 116; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 97.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 210; Witer, New York, 184.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 44; Herman, Brooklyn, 36.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 18; Klein, St. Louis, 13.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 36; Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 19; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Cooper, St. Louis, 21-8; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 21-9.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League Final Playoffs
Seattle 3, San Francisco 0 (Teams tied at one game apiece).

Eastern League Final Playoffs
Scranton at Elmira postponed. (Elmira leads, three games to one.)

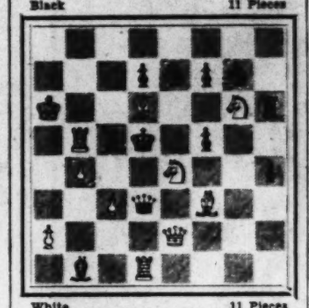
American Association Semifinal Playoffs
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 7. (Teams tied at two games apiece).
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 0 (Columbus wins series, three games to one).

Chess

By Edgar W. Allen
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 25, 1943
Problem No. 2602
By F. Gamage

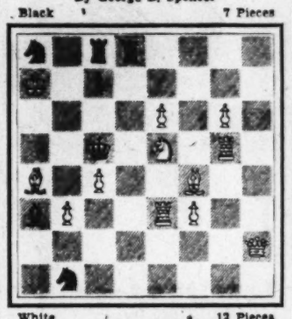
Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Problem No. 2603
By George B. Spencer

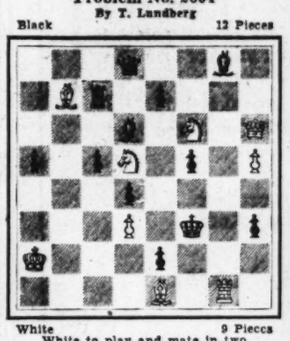
Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Problem No. 2604
By T. Landberg

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Solutions to Problems

No. 2596—Q-Kt4
No. 2597—B-Q
No. 2598—Kt-B5
No. 2599—KtxP
No. 2600—Kt-B4
No. 2601—R-KR4

Note: Problem No. 2603 is contributed by the dean of American composers, George B. Spencer, to replace No. 2563, which was cooked by 1 R-K4.

Problem No. 2604 is contributed by T. Lundberg to replace No. 2591, in which the composer's solution, 1 Kt-R7, was defeated by BxKtch and also was solved by 1 Q-Q2.

New England Chess Championship

The annual Labor Day event at the Boston City Club, the New England Championship Chess Tournament, this year had an entry list of 16 players, representing Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. Anthony Santasiere, while not being a New Englander, was permitted to play because of a many years' summer residence in New England, and moreover there is a widespread feeling among chess enthusiasts here that the tournament in the future be declared an "open affair." Many players are of the opinion that this would mean more interest, and particularly an improvement in the caliber of New England chess.

This year's tournament was divided into four sections, in which former champions Kagan and Daly, Manhattan Chess Club champion Santasiere, and G. Katz were "seeded." Play began Friday at 7 p. m., Sept. 3, continuing forenoon, afternoon, and evening of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 4th, 5th and 6th; a strenuous schedule which deterred several of Boston's strong players from entering. The players showed the effects of the grind. Particularly was this so in the final round, when Santasiere overlooked this: Sensing a piece in his game with Martin, and then Martin failed to produce a win through sheer exhaustion.

The following entry list was representative of New England's leading players: From Rhode Island, Martin and Basker of Providence; from Connecticut, Helman of Hartford; from Massachusetts, Hamermesh, Billings and State champion Dr. G. Katz, all of Cambridge; Gates and Major of Boston, Mitchell and Kagan of Brookline, former State and city champion Daly, and Fliegel of Roxbury, Bellamy of Dorchester, Fine of Attleboro, and Santasiere of New York.

The tournament was won by Santasiere of New York with a complete score of wins and no losses, duplicating Weaver Adams' last-year record. Second and third prizes were divided between Daly and Hamermesh, who finished in a tie, and Gates finished fourth.

The "Silver Rook" trophy, donated by Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., will be held by the winner for the coming year. Previous holders are Shapiro and Adams.

Harlow B. Daly exhibited his usual daring in this game with A. C. Martin of Rhode Island:

Sicilian Defense

Martin White	Daly Black	Martin White	Daly Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 B-K3	P-R5
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	12 Q-K(b)	PxPch
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	13 QxP	Kt-KKt5ch
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	14 K-R(c)	KtxB
5 KKt-K2	P-Q3	15 QxKt	BxP
6 P-Q3	Kt-B3	16 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q5
7 O-O	B-Q2	17 QR-B	KtxKt
8 P-KR3	P-KR4	18 KtxKt	B-Kt5ch
9 P-B4	Q-B	19 Resigns	
10 K-R2	B-K3(a)		

(a) With the intention of continuing Q-Q2 and O-O-O, but really hoping for the blunder made on next move by White, whose move otherwise would have been plausible and correct.
(b) Cannot play P-KKt4 now, as BxP and KtxPch would win two pawns.
(c) Cannot get off of the soon-to-be-opened file, because Black wins a piece after 14 K-Kt by B-Q5; 15 KtxKt, PxKt, etc.

H. C. Gates, a rising young Boston player, topples the Rhode Island champion, A. C. Martin, to finish fourth:

Alekhine Defense

Gates White	Martin Black	Gates White	Martin Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	15 O-O-O	Q-K2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	16 B-K2	R-B2
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	17 KR-B	QR-KB
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	18 K-Kt	Kt-Kt
5 P-B4	PxP	19 Kt-K4	Q-B2
6 BPxP	P-QB4	20 Kt-Kt5	R-K2
7 P-Q5	P-KK13	21 B-Kt4	R(B)-K
8 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	22 R-Q6	Q-B
9 P-KR3	BxKt	23 Q-R4	P-KR3
10 QxB	B-Kt2	24 BxPch	RxB
11 B-B4	O-O	25 KtxR	P-Kt4
12 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	26 BxP	PxB
13 Q-Kt3	P-K3	27 KtxP	Resigns
14 PxP	PxP		

A. C. Martin won this game from Dr. Gerhard Katz, Massachusetts State champion, in the all-important first-round qualification:

Ruy Lopez

Martin White	Katz Black	Martin White	Katz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 RxKt	Kt-Q6
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 R-B2	B-Q3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 Kt-R3	Q-B3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	18 R-KB	KR-K
5 P-O	B-Kt2	19 P-KB4	Q-Kt3
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	20 P-Kt3	QR-Kt
7 B-Kt3	O-O	21 Q-Q5	P-KB4
8 P-B3	P-Q4	22 R-Q2	R-K6
9 PxP	KtxP	23 Kt-B2	R-K3
10 KtxP	Kt-B5	24 P-B3	Q-Kt4
11 Q-K4	KtxKt	25 RxKt	R-K7
12 P-Q4	B-Kt2	26 QxPch	K-R
13 QxB	Kt-Kt3ch	27 P-B6	Resigns
14 K-R	KtxB		

Record Crowd

NEW YORK (AP)—Three Yankee Stadium games in the 1942 World Series drew 208,077 paid admissions, with 69,902 attending the Sunday second game with St. Louis. The latter crowd broke all previous highs in attendance.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The wartime wrecking of the Pacific Coast Conference leads this department to wonder if football ever will come back on quite the same old basis . . . In the coast loop, for instance, Montana and Idaho never were more than ugly stepchildren and the other northern schools often complained that the "rich" California colleges tried to run things with a high hand . . . Apparently the Rose Bowl was the big factor in holding them together . . . Could be that before the predicted postwar boom arrives this and several other awkwardly organized loops will grab the opportunity to realign their memberships.

♪ ♪ ♪

Navy Yeoman Neale Patrick isn't quite satisfied with the system of picking the all-star baseball teams that will tour the Pacific outposts this winter and suggests votes for G. I's as a substitute . . . The only way to make sure the service men will see their favorites, Neale figures, is to let the men on this side vote on the players they'd like to see if they were on the other side . . . The drawback, of course, is lack of time to organize such a poll before the teams have to be on their way . . . Might be worth considering another year.

♪ ♪ ♪

The newly organized Camp Edwards, Mass., "Yanks" have scheduled two football games with the informal Harvard team this fall and soldier fans say there's nothing formal about the way they'll treat the Crimson. . . . Four members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America are Marines and three, naturally enough, are combat correspondents. Tech. Sgt. Maurice (Duke) Moran, Pittsburgh, and Sgt. Hy Hurwitz, Boston, are somewhere in the South Pacific; Tech. Sgt. Billy Goodrich, Brooklyn, is back in Washington headquarters after taking part in the original North African invasion last fall, and Sgt. Bob Broeg, St. Louis, is an assistant on the headquarters bulletin staff.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PECANS
SOLD OUT. Please do not send us any more orders for immediate delivery. Not a pecan on hand due to advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Send post card with your name and address for new crop prices, Nov. 1st. Thank you, Phils Pecan Plantation, Camilla, Ga.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, NEEDHAM, MASS. 8-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; GOOD LOCATION. CALL HYDE PARK 1718-W.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
FOR SALE—On water's edge of old town; convenient to shops and transportation; ideal home for yachtsman or lovers of the sea. Unusual chance to buy a most attractive 8 room house, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces; large sun porch; hot water oil heat; every convenience; central but secluded. P. O. Box 150, Marblehead, Mass.

MARSHFIELD—NORWELL
One of the finest locations in town, near the No. River, between Marshfield Hills and Norwell, a 7-room house and barn. Price very reasonable. Also in Norwell, a small house and barn, conveniently located. L. R. POTTER, Union St. and Corn Hill Lane, No. Marshfield, Mass., or Tel. Ass. 2208.

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.—For sale, 5-room house, enclosed porch, garage, hot-air coal furnace; also 6 lots at Mastic Park, Long Island. For information write J. GARDNER, 176 Huntington Avenue, Boston 15.

STONEHAM, MASS.
7-rm. single; 10,000 ft. land; 2-car garage; oil heat; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $8,000. Tel. STO. 0269-W for appointment.

TEN THOUSAND
dollars will buy this attractive home for comfortable living in Wellesley. A property you may well have admired but felt was beyond your reach. Assessed for $18,000. Offered for first time at this price because one only property owned by Bank.
Call Mr. Thompson, Highlands 0400.

HOUSES TO LET

SMALL house, furnished Chestnut Hill section, Brookline; gas heat. Call Beacon 3336. Box B-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LIGHT housekeeping suite, 2 furn. rooms; private adult family. Attractive, refined; quiet atmosphere, easily accessible to trans.; young business woman preferred. MEL rose 1384-R (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Two large, separate rooms with private bath and sitting room for use of tenants. Freshly and artistically decorated and furnished. Business women preferred. Call Mrs. E. H. Sands, 90 Fenway, Tel. Ken. 2383, evenings and Sundays.

MIAMI, FLA.—Middle aged man will share attractive sunny apt., centrally located, telephone message service. Will furnish substantial breakfast. Box 231, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, 32.

N. Y. C.—Wanted business woman with some furniture to share 5-room apt.; privacy; view. 14-I, 410 West 24th St. Wat. 9-5431.

N. Y. C., Central Park South—Will share attractively furnished three rooms with woman; all rooms facing park. Write B. 27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Single room, gentleman preferred; convenient transportation to Martin's; northeast section. 2012 Taylor Avenue. Telephone Hamilton 6376.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — LARGE SUNNY ROOM, 3 WINDOWS, TWIN BEDS; EXCELLENT MEALS. LONGWOOD 9054.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116th St. (Apt. 73)—Attractive, comfortable, quiet; congenial surroundings; $7.00. CAth 8-5451.

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Dr.—Unusual studio room, gentleman; exceptional views; artistic, comfortable; nr. Columbia, church. UN. 4-4330 (mornings-evenings).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double room with private bath; gentlemen preferred; ½ block to 16th St., N. W. Call RAndolph 6816 after 6 p.m.

ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED—Boston vicinity, well heated; near trans.; with Prot. family where there are no objections to piano; kit. privileges. Box B

CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Club Women! Housewives!—Teachers! Students over 16! Come to

RAYTHEON NEWTON

CHOOSE YOUR OWN 4-or 5-HOUR SHIFT

Work 5 or 6 days a week—work any hours you can—you'll love the work, learn important new activities, help the war effort, and GET GOOD PAY WHILE DOING IT! Teachers and students are coming in after school. Club women are coming evenings. Housewives arrive during the day—and get home in time to cook supper for the family. Few war industries offer such adaptable time arrangements—come along with a grand crowd today! *(Of course, there's always the full-time shifts for those who can give us 48 hours!)*

CALL IN PERSON AT RAYTHEON OR WRITE FOR APPLICATION BLANK AND DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.

How to Get to RAYTHEON

From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus, ride about 4 or 5 min. Get off at Chapel Street.

SPECIAL BUSSES

From Pinehurst, Burlington, Woburn, Lexington, Roxbury and Dorchester.

Here's Your Car Fare!

Clip this coupon and bring it along. We'll refund round trip carfare spent in coming for the interview if within a 10-mile radius of Newton.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —5-7 p. m. daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.

Loveman's

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

SAVAGE'S BAKERY

DELICIOUS WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave. PHONE 7-9180

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
1919 11th Ave., South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

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JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

FORT LAUDERDALE

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 648

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook.
Specializing Permanent Waves.
Senior Operators.
217 S. E. First Avenue Phone 41
Lauderdale Hotel

FORT MYERS

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc,
Growers' Supplies and Feed
Phone 400 1305 McGregor

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily: Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-0062

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FLORIDA — MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI** *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blue-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

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See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

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SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3022

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
307 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9439

FLORIDA — WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
200 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

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It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
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"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Now is the time to plant Italian Rye Grass and to fertilize your lawn.
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
PHONE 5411 510 THIRD ST.

Fall and Winter Fashions
COATS SUITS
FUR COATS COSTUMES
FUR SCARFS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
R. L. STEPHENS
519 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5606

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery and Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1899
SANITONE
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Each and Every One Is Appreciated
DIAL 3-5191

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Quality and Service
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A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3431-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
Opposite Washington Duke Hotel

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818 West Main Street

DuVal Hackett FLORIST
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European Classified

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Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

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Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

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West Street Phone
Durban 21551

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The Store of Personal Service

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Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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Building Contractors
General Repairs
Plumbing and Painting
Estimates willingly given.
Phone 36832 927, Umgeni Road

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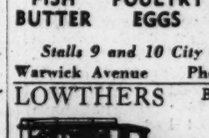
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES



Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE.
DURBAN
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	P	P	L	E	▨	P						
U	▨	M	A	R	I	A						
T	A	▨	C	A	N	T						
U	R	G	E	▨	N	M						
M	I	L	▨	P	▨	O						
N	A	U	T	I	C	S						
▨	▨	T	▨	L	▨	▨						
S	H	E	L	L	E	Y						
U	▨	N	▨	A	R	E						
M	O	▨	A	R	I	L						
M	I	N	▨	E	L	▨						
E	L	E	N	A	▨	O						
R	▨	P	A	P	A	W						

Union of South Africa — DURBAN (Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

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TIDDY BROS.
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DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 22-0311 JOHANNESBURG

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Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6318

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

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New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Ltd
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Figaro LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THRESHERS SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
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Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
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INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
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Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

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"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 124, MARKET ST. (Next to Coen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 22-8547 (3 lines)
NIGHT PHONES: 22-3933 22-1827 24-5838 42-3817

Phone 22-3952
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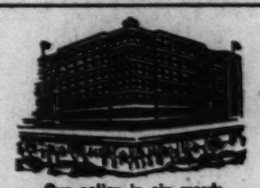
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
128a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

Union of South Africa — JOHANNESBURG (Continued)



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Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr's

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Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
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Phone 61438

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
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Petrol, Oils, Tyres
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Pietermaritzburg, Natal

Co-operative Society Ltd.
138, Church Street Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown, Mayor's Walk and Howick.
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods
At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 LINES

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Where quality goods cost less

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Australia

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SAWMILLERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND JOINERY
Quality and Delivery Guaranteed
PRICES RIGHT
DISTRIBUTORS OF CANE-ITE AND MASONITE
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Paints
Glassware
Crockery
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147a King Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
83-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

For Busy Women
THE CORDINER WAVE
MRS. CORDINER
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone FM 1381 405 New So. Head Rd. DOUBLE BAY

LEWIS BROS.
Engineers & Machinery Merchants
178 OXFORD ST., PADDINGTON, N. S. W.
FA 1306

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Specialists in CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Established 11 years F. M. 2490

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BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone Ryde 437

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

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BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD. TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac

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Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6—posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
387 Little Collins Street F 6343

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GUNN & TAYLOR
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Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST. MELBOURNE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. CARLSSON
F 6862

Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Plant Quality Flower Seeds **NOW**
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
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MELBOURNE—Camberwell

Merva Slainer
Beauty Studio
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Aussie on Anthill

Private E. A. Spence, Australian soldier, perches on one of the gigantic anthills found in northwestern Australia. The 15-foot mound serves as an excellent observation post against Nipponese iptruders. The comfort of the sentinel, we suppose, is in relation to the number of original occupants of the hill.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

Editor's Note: Iran is the thirty-third nation to sign the United Nations Declarations. This article is a continuation of the series entitled "Coats of Arms of the United Nations" previously presented on this page.

By Margaret Whittemore

33—Iran

Iran, the thirty-third country to join the United Nations, takes its name from the Aryans, the parent stock of the Hindus, Persians, Greeks, Latins and Anglo-Saxons. The ancient Persian empire was originally founded by the Aryans and extended over the entire Iranian plateau. In 1935 the name Persia was officially changed to Iran. This independent country lies between the Persian gulf on the south and the Caspian Sea on the north, and stretches eastward from Iraq to Afghanistan and India.

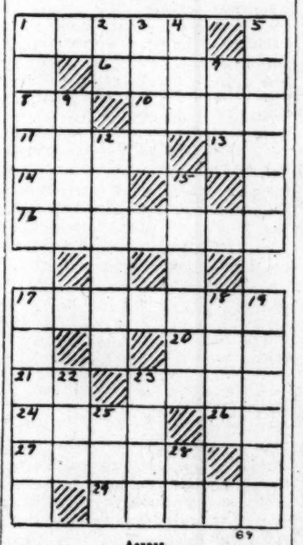
At the time of Cyrus the Great (553-529 B. C.) the Persians used as their standard a white flag on which was displayed a golden eagle. This was superseded by a tricolor with three horizontal stripes—apple green above, white in the center and pink below. Imposed on the center stripe is the coat of arms, consisting of a standing lion, holding in his right forepaw a sword, and with the sun peeping over the back of the animal. The position of the lion, peasant gardant, is suggestive of the Abyssinian coat of arms. The "king of beasts" has an important place in heraldry, denoting strength, courage, authority and every noble and magnanimous quality.

The blue square field of the imperial standard has in the center a white circle bearing the national arms, which are surmounted by the crown of the empire. The lower half of the circle is bordered by a wreath.

In their religious rites the ancient Persians used neither temples nor altars, but performed their sacrifices on the tops of mountains, where they adored fire, light and the sun. These were regarded as the emblems of Ormuzd, the source of all good, of light and purity.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What has been called "king of all fruits"?
6—What was middle name of Karl von Weber, famous composer?
8—Symbol for tantalum is what?
10—What is any jargon adopted for secrecy?
11—"Dissuade" is an antonym of what?
13—Arizona lies west of what State (abbr.)?
14—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
16—What do you call the science or art of navigation?
17—What poet likened kings to stars?
20—Exist.
21—What State of U. S. lies east of Kansas (abbr.)?
23—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
24—Where is Lake Itasca (abbr.)?
26—Spanish article.
27—Who is heroine of Sherwood's "Reunion in Vienna"?
29—What is a tree of central and southern U. S.?

Down
1—What season of year is mentioned in title of a Bromfield novel?
2—Past Master (abbr.).
3—Argentan, France, gave its name to a kind of what?
4—Epoch.
5—St. John lived as exile on what island?
7—Tavern.
9—Tune.
12—What substance gives adhesiveness to dough made from wheat flour?
15—What was it that Simeon Stylites lived on?
17—What season of year is subject of a poem by Christina G. Rossetti?
18—What is Pennsylvania's only lake port?
19—The prophet flower has blossoms of what color?
22—Lubricant.
23—In Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Octavio is fiance of whom?
25—What is a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
28—Associated Press (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

One Answer

Teacher: "Why must we always keep our homes clean and neat?"
Little Girl: "Because company may walk in any minute."—The Watchman-Examiner.

Signs of the Times

A friend of ours tells us that the janitor in his building sent an ultimatum to the owner informing him that he was tired of his dingy basement apartment and intended to leave unless he got a fifth-floor apartment with a terrace.—The New Yorker.

Not So Gullible

A man wagered he could obtain Tennyson's autograph, despite the poet's well-known aversion to giving out his signature. He wrote a polite note asking Mr. Tennyson which, in his opinion, was the best dictionary of the English language, Webster's or Ogilvie's.

By return post the inquirer received a half-sheet of notepaper on which was pasted the word "Ogilvie's" cut from the correspondent's own letter.

Daily Anecdote

A Thing of the Past

A certain well-known New York writer, for whose humorous articles there was an extremely brisk demand, never did today what he could put off until tomorrow, and as a result of his procrastination was eternally behind in delivering promised manuscripts to his publishers.

One day several of his fellow authors called to invite him to lunch, and found him working furiously at his typewriter. His coat was off, his sleeves rolled up, and his brow bedewed with the perspiration of unremitting industry.

"Come on, old man," said one of the visitors. "We want to take you out to lunch."

"Can't do it," was the laconic reply. "Got to get this work out today. Promised it."

"Can't you spare just a few minutes?" his guests implored.

"No," said the laboring writer. "I'll have to send a boy out for a sandwich. Got a time limit on this piece."

"A time limit, eh?" said one of the visitors. "What's the latest possible date you must deliver the manuscript?"

The writer paused to glance at his calendar.

"A week ago last Tuesday," he replied.

Associated Press

Medals Plus Tojo

Herr Goering has nothing on his Axis partner, Japanese Premier General Tojo, when it comes to a fondness for medals as this photograph will attest.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Some inventive genius should equip a salt shaker with a dehydrator.

Boston Globe: It didn't work, but credit for trying goes to the lady who walked into the butter store holding a yellow flower beneath her chin.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Ma doesn't care a hoot about the Nazis, but she does wish the butter stores could find some way of shortening their lines, too.

Pekin (Ind.) Banner: The fellow who always brought home the bacon used to be commended; now he's suspected of visiting a black market.

Quotation

Success is the result of mental attitude, and the right mental attitude will bring success in everything you undertake. — OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Americans Entertain
(Stars and Stripes)
A Photo Recon. Group HQ., England

Living in an orphanage which faces the airdrome of this group are 50 sad-eyed youngsters who are called "unknown."

They are called "unknown" because they were found in the streets of London during the Battle of Britain. Their parents had been killed in the bombing.

At an age when American youngsters are just learning about ice cream and soda pop, candy and movies, these little children are trying to forget the horrors of war.

So the Yanks at this station decided they wanted to help the orphans to forget, even if only for a few hours.

A big party was arranged by the men. The children were picked up in Army trucks and "adopted" for the day by the soldiers.

They were fed ice cream, cake and lemonade, and they laughed at Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

Most of them had never seen a movie before.

When the trucks took the orphans home, the children were loaded down with huge boxes of candy, gum and cookies, which the men had contributed from their weekly PX rations.

The party will be repeated once a month.

"The above story," writes Mrs. M. L. G. of Los Angeles, "was sent to me by my son, who is with the U. S Air Force in England and was one of those who participated in the joy of helping with the party."

Designing Type

Frederic W. Goudy, known as the dean of American type designers, once declared that designing a new type face is easy.

"I just think of a letter," he stated, with a smile, "and draw a line around the thought."

NEWS ITEM— LONDON-- TAILORS SEEK GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO INSTALL MORE POCKETS IN MEN'S SUITS

TICKETS PLEASE
BLIMEY! IT WAS BAD ENOUGH BEFORE THEY INSTALLED SO MANY MORE
WE COMPROMISED ON ONE BIG ONE
TRY OUR NEW KANGAROO POUCH POCKETS
OUR SHOP EVEN GOES SO FAR AS TO LABEL THEM
AND STILL I HAVE RATION BOOKS AND IDENTIFICATION CARDS LEFT OVER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, Something's Wrong*

By LE PELLEY

NOW WHAT HAVE I DONE WRONG THIS TIME !?
HERE WE GO AGAIN..
I PUT IN JUST WHAT IT SAID TO PUT IN... I DON'T SEE HOW THIS CAN HAPPEN.....
RIGHT HERE IN THE BOOK !! IT SAYS TO LEAVE IT IN 45 MINUTES AND I DID !!!
SABOTAGE!
ELITE CAFE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Where's Sponge?*

By RODGERS

"Hello there! How's everybody?" I barked as we arrived home today-
'Don't tell me - Nothing's happened since I left," I started to tell Sponge-
There I realized Sponge wasn't there-
Shucks! What's a home coming without a little friendly discussion with Sponge?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Line Is Busy!*

By THE HAGERS

As I took out my front-door key, I heard the phone ring noisily.
'Twas Lilly's mother, Juno Duck. "Young man, see here," I heard her cluck
"Don't darken Lilly's door again. I'll see the traffic judge at ten,
And put you in the law's firm grip For handing her a traffic slip!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Whither Russia?

Although the Moscow meeting of foreign ministers is reported all set for next month, the Red Army seems to move more rapidly toward Berlin than British-American diplomacy toward a firm understanding with the Soviet.

Instead of being slowed down by rains or by German fortifications, as many observers expected, the Russians have been driving west with increasing speed. Already they have reached the so-called "line of the Dnieper," having driven the enemy out of Smolensk in the north and cleared the approaches to Kiev in the center and Dniepropetrovsk in the south. Indeed, the military analysts are now saying that the Germans still have great difficulty now in standing along the Dnieper. The fall of the citadel of Smolensk on the upper Dnieper, is important because it is a junction on the Moscow-Warsaw trunk line where rails diverge in five directions.

Already the Germans have given up nearly half their conquests in Russia. Are they going to get out altogether?

Clearly it would be to Hitler's advantage to close up his Russian adventure as cheaply as possible before the gathering weight of British-American power falls in the West. But can he pull out of Russia? He can shorten his supply lines and reduce the length of the eastern front. But can he render it dormant? Those who have never lost their suspicions of Moscow are suggesting that Hitler may persuade Stalin to get out of the war and "let the Germans and the British-American plutocrats bleed one another white."

The picture is well calculated to frighten those who remember their own attempts to play such a game against Russia. And it serves well the purposes of those who give lip service to international co-operation but seek in practice to sow suspicion of every ally and thus keep America isolated. And unfortunately their fears—or hopes—are unlikely to be removed by such evidence as is available of Russia's intention to carry on.

But heed should be given to that evidence by everyone who hopes to see British-American relations with Russia improved and stabilized as one of the supports of a firm peace. One item is Russia's commitment in her twenty-year alliance with Britain. Another is Russia's full participation in measures to organize joint action on food and relief and in the Italian armistice. But most convincing is the Russian people's feeling about the German attack on them. They are no less determined than Britons and Americans that the work of the last two years shall not have to be done again.

Russian ideas of a stable Europe may accord Germany a larger place than would British or American advocates of a dismemberment program. But those who fear that Russia will be expansionist should not expect her to stop "expanding" against the nation which has most often attacked her.

It would be folly to try to gloss over the great differences between Russian and British-American partners. Some of these become more critical the farther the Red Army pushes west. They should be removed—or at least frankly stabilized—as soon as possible.

Safety on the Rails

Recent occurrences on the rails have focused attention on the degree of safety under war conditions. Despite these catastrophes, the number of fatalities—taking the railroads as a whole—is not abnormal, considering the fact that travel has quadrupled.

Yet this does not wholly exonerate the industry. Eternal vigilance is still the price of safety. Journal-boxes, for instance, do not burst out in flames unexpectedly; they "run hot" for some time before this, and the smoke leaking out is visible to all along the right-of-way. That a train could run through a major city, passing the largest coach yards on the system without the smoke from this hot-box being observed until it suddenly burst into flame—too late to flag the train down—seems incredible. It implies indifference on the part of employees. Roller-bearings on all wheels would obviate such a situation.

The trained observer, riding casually on trains, may note frequent and flagrant violations of the rules governing the movement of trains. Flagging, in the rear of standing trains, is ignored or performed in violation of rules constantly. Trains depart from stations without oral warning to persons about to board them. Trains enter the main-line from sidings without proper orders or flag-protection. The solution is more, and better, supervision to avert any more tragedies of a needless nature.

How to Get More Eggs

A judge has recently ruled that a hen is not necessarily a nuisance just because she is a hen. The decision is in accord with the law and the sentiments of those who happen to enjoy the full confidence of this food producer. Since the chicken-for-dinner-every-Sunday era, early in the century, the poultry business has become a major farm enterprise. There are many farms that have from five to ten thousand layers; some hatcheries count baby chicks by the millions.

Mass-production methods have submerged the personalities of individual hens and something should be done about it. Only those who have a small farm flock or a bevy in a suburban backyard know the satisfying joys of individual friendships. Each hen is a distinct, rugged individual; each has its own traits of character. Some are extroverts, genial, trusting, and keenly interested in local politics and current events. Some are introverts; they are broody in the broad sense; and do not mix well with their fellows. Some are careless, gay, and take no thought of the morrow. Some are serious, earnest, and deeply concerned with the responsibilities of hen existence.

One countryman we know contends that hens appreciate cheerful, philosophical conversation. He says a few minutes' talk in the morning is a guarantee of an extra egg or two. In fact, after keeping hens for forty-odd years, he says the resemblance between hen and human personalities is so close as to constitute a phenomenon. However that may be, most city folk will be willing to admit the resemblance if they can get a few more eggs—even at six bits a dozen.

Is Germany Short of Men?

Prime Minister Churchill's allusion to Germany's manpower problems makes one wonder whether the Reich's shortage of fighting men hasn't reached a truly critical stage.

In questions dealing with Nazi resources, it is never wise to let hope set the pace for reason. But it is becoming increasingly plain that the Berlin High Command is seriously concerned over the strain put on its reserves by the continuing high casualties in Russia, the defection of Italy's unwilling legions, and Anglo-American blows, current and prospective, in the West.

Manifestly, Germany's chief manpower problem remains the task of finding men to replace the 25 Italian divisions which Prime Minister Churchill said had been on occupation duty in the Balkans. And if we assume that whatever troops can be salvaged from Russia will be used for combat service in Italy or elsewhere in the West, it becomes obvious that substitutes for the Italians can be obtained only by further thinning the already dangerously thinned Nazi garrisons in France or Norway.

The failure of the Germans to defend Sardinia could only have been because they could not spare the necessary troops from Italy, and the reported scheduled induction into military service of all male Germans between the ages of 50 and 60 clearly means the Nazis no longer can afford to leave any younger men as noncombatants.

Not the least important aspect of Germany's urgent need of men is the psychological. No Nazi propaganda can now keep from the German people the realization that for the second time in a generation the flower of their manhood has been destroyed. And even more significant is the fundamental reversal that has been forced upon German national thinking.

Because of their lack of serious concern for the individual, the Germans have been historically profligate in their use of manpower on the battlefield. This is not to say they have invariably expended lives recklessly, as the Japanese did until recently. They have not. But they have been absolutely ruthless in sacrificing their troops when vital objectives have been at stake.

Now, however, the Germans no longer can afford to follow this traditional policy. By one of those retributive paradoxes, of which history is so fond, the individual soldier has become of paramount importance in a military State founded on the rule that the individual soldier is of no importance.

Just how hard-bitten German officers, trained to regard their men as mere pawns on a chessboard, will react to this new set of circumstances remains to be seen. A good guess is that the reaction will be to the Allies' advantage. The Germans are skilled in many things, but the ability to meet changed conditions easily and quickly is not one of them. At least it hasn't been up to now.

Why Should Hitler Worry?

He Would Not Stop Praying

The Wide Horizon

By Julius Moritzen

Beyond doubt, the continuous sabotage of Danish plants working for the Nazis in Denmark was a main cause for the declaration of martial law in that country by Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, head of the German troops. Hardly secondary as a reason for this action and for the arrest of prominent Danes, must have been the uncompromising stand of the Danish State Church, as represented by a united ministry of which Pastor Kaj Munk, of the little town of Vedersoe in West Jutland, is the outstanding example.

Kaj Munk not only flung defiance in the face of the Nazis from his modest pulpit, but, as Adolf Hitler rose to power, and Mussolini's lust for conquest brought Ethiopia within his temporary grasp, Pastor Munk employed the stage as his medium in order to expose the evil in what these men attempted. For Kaj Munk is Denmark's foremost dramatist, and it is significant that both in "The Victory," in which Mussolini appears in the part of the Chancellor, and in "He Sits at the Melting Pot," where anti-Semitism in Germany is shown as a futile effort, spiritual allusions are numerous. It is a double-edged sword, therefore, that this fighting churchman has been employing so effectively in upholding the morale of his countrymen.

Pastor Munk is a disciple of Bishop Nicolai F. S. Grundtvig, the noted founder of the Folk High School in Denmark, in whose honor the nation erected the Grundtvig Church, in Copenhagen. As a tribute to Bishop Grundtvig as a writer of hymns, the church is built in the form of an organ. A number of his hymns have been translated into English. Four are included in the Christian Science Hymnal. The Grundtvig doctrine of practical Christianity is an element of deep importance in the life of the Danes.

* * *

In one of the most audacious sermons preached by Pastor Munk, he took his theme from the Gospel of St. Matthew. It was the question of the tribute money. Applying the simile to the situation in Denmark, Pastor Munk declared:

"It has been our duty as Christians to render unto Caesar the things that belong to him, and we have obeyed the command. We have been the most law-abiding citizens imaginable. But if Caesar were to demand of us more than actually belonged to him, no one would rise in rebellion more surely than we.

"The 'emperor' may ask much of us, our money, our labor, our health, the best years of our youth, our lives. But if he demanded that we should call black white, tyranny liberty, violence justice, we should answer: 'It is written, Thou shalt have none other gods but me.'

"Render unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

* * *

Truth is the hallmark of Pastor Munk's sermonizing. He made this further clear when in reply to a demand of the Nazis that Danish clergymen desist offering up prayers for their Norwegian colleagues, he sent a letter of protest to the Danish Church Minister:

"I take the liberty to tell you that I intend to disobey the circular letter concerning the Danish clergy's attitude toward Norwegian conditions. Danish clergymen take an oath on the Bible. I feel bound to my Norwegian brothers, both because they are Norwegians and because they are brothers in faith.

"If for fear of men I should sit as a passive onlooker, I should be a traitor to my Christian faith. We clergymen were sent out to proclaim the word of God, not to suppress it. To compromise with unrighteousness would have dire consequences for the land and the people."

Like Pastor Munk, the Primate of the Danish Church, Bishop Hans Fuglsang-Damgaard, refused to obey the Nazi order that Danish clergymen make no prayers on behalf of the Norwegian clergy. Nor did Bishop Fuglsang-Damgaard ask the ministers under his jurisdiction to cease such praying.

Now, considering Kaj Munk as a playwright, it had been the custom of the Royal Danish Theater to produce most of his plays until it became a question of "The Victory" and "He Sits at the Melting Pot." As a State-endowed institution, it was felt that with the European situation already delicate in the late thirties, diplomatic complications might result from anything said in Denmark affecting Germany and Italy. However, the Nation, as such, was free and unafraid at the time; so the plays were produced at the People's Theater in Copenhagen, respectively, in 1937 and 1938. The direct political implications were not lost on attentive audiences.

"Forceful Adjectives"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several years ago, I was a bridge inspector for the Federal Government. Occasionally, I took my 10-year-old son on inspection trips. On one job, the construction foreman used profanity to a large extent. As we drove away, I asked my son what he thought about the job. Evidently, the foreman's talk impressed him more than the bridge, for his answer was, "Daddy, I feel awful sorry for that man because he doesn't know how to use the English language."

Recently, I was presented with a newly published book. I looked forward to reading it and was not disappointed, but as I read on I noticed that a hell or a damn would suddenly jump out at me from one or the other end of a sentence.

This experience aroused my curiosity as to how far along this line we had gone with our modern literature. I was surprised to find that I could almost at random pick up a late book or magazine and within a few pages find various kinds and degrees of oaths. The war is, of course, given as the cause for this as it is for all the recent letting down of the moral bars of conduct.

The race has been marching forward in the field of culture and refinement and it has taken a long, long time to reach the point attained before this war. Thinking people realize the effect of war's dirt, filth, and horror upon the moral strength of the individual, and know that a mighty effort to counteract its effect must be made else we lose what it has taken centuries to attain.

Please do not get the idea that I am some kind of a crackpot emotionally intoxicated with a desire to start a moral crusade. I am merely another reader of the news who must listen to the profanity of a day's work and is tired of having it served up for the evening reading at home.

I have spent a rather long and active life in the engineering-construction field, supervision of hard rock miners in western mining camps; construction of railroads and highways, and have sailed on the ocean. These are occupations that are noted for the use of "forceful adjectives." I served honorably nine years in the United States Army and filled the grade of "hard-boiled sergeant" in the Regular Army before the other war and through that I served as a commissioned officer.

I think I am familiar with most of the standard systems of profane expression, and can with at least a fair degree of accuracy determine their value under most circumstances.

I have come to the conclusion that the coolest and most competent men that I have known did not waste their energy in useless profanity during an emergency. I have also observed that most people resent the profuse and unnecessary use of profanity and tend to avoid those who seem to be unable to express themselves except through this medium.

It is possible that publishers could aid in elevating the literary level by curtailing the use of profanity by their writers. I believe the bulk of the reading public would appreciate having its literature cleared of this offensive and useless system of expression.

Madison, Wis. C. L. KENNETT

"Where's That Advance Text?"

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

This correspondent waited last Saturday for the advance release on Cordell Hull's radio address that night. A telephone call indicated that it would be available at about 11. But at 11 another call revealed that it was not then expected until around 2. At 2, in turn, the matter was postponed indefinitely; it might be ready at 4, or perhaps much later. Actually, newsmen got the release sometime before supper, after twiddling their fingers a large part of the day.

There is no reason of course why a statesman should not hold up an important speech. Mr. Roosevelt's addresses frequently don't become available till an hour before he goes on the air. As for Winston Churchill, they never become available at all; British leaders have never come under the thumb of the press and see no reason why they should cater to it. And in the Prime Minister's case, at least, he does not prepare an advance address at all. It is a novel experience for American journalists to witness a great speech, like one of Churchill's, coming out extemporaneously, with the freshness and spontaneity that can only come from such a delivery. This does not mean, of course, that Mr. Churchill does not carefully block out his address in advance, prepare notes, and roll over his tongue some of his prepared apothegms and climaxes.

* * *

Speaking as one of the consuming public, this writer must say that he relishes the result tremendously. Speaking in his other capacity, as a spot-news reporter, the agonies Mr. Churchill has caused the press by failing to provide advance handouts for a howling home office, are too poignant for him even to enter.

One of the most amusing examples of press dominance in a long while occurred this week. It was at the General Marshall hearing on the "fathers-draft" bill. The committee room was packed, of course, and the glaring motion picture lights were raising a slow sunburn on all the faces beside the General's. The custom is for Congressmen to suffer these discomforts in silence, but ultimately one freshman Senator demanded if the cameras couldn't take their pictures and be gone. All eyes turned on the battery of movie cameras at the far end of the room.

Not in the least abashed, an energetic young cameraman, obviously accustomed to dealing with kings, prizefighters, Hollywood stars, and bricklayers, stepped forward.

"If one of you Senators," he said in effect (and in almost so many words) "would just ask General Marshall one question, 'Does he favor the father-draft bill?' and if he would answer, we'd turn our lights off in a minute!"

The comment was less an explanation, as it seemed to us, than a criticism. Obviously the cameramen were just as irritated as the freshman Senator.

* * *

What followed is set down merely as a matter of record. The Senators and Representatives looked hard at one another, some smiling, some self-consciously. Then they quietly went on with the hearing without another word. The direct question of what General Marshall thought about fathers' draft was not asked till the very end, but at the same time there was no further request to turn off the lights. They continued to blaze defiantly till the recess.

We have wandered a long way off, however, from what we started out to say. To get back to the delay in the Hull speech, it seemed to a good many veteran correspondents to be in some way typical of the Department. Rightly or wrongly, they attribute protracted delays, indecision and excessive caution to the whole present State Department machinery. This attitude is best expressed in a series of articles now running in Fortune Magazine by Joseph M. Jones, recently with the State Department.

"When the Secretary has an important decision to make he calls his advisers in and keeps them closeted for hours, for days, while he wrestles with himself," Mr. Jones relates.

While not minimizing the Secretary's great achievements, Mr. Jones charges the mechanical operation of the Department with great inefficiency. "It is not run; it just jerks along. . . . The Department's actions suffer from a two-year time lag."

Maybe this is being unfair to the august Department. But it is a common impression here in Washington, it has a place in the Hull-Welles affair, and it throws light on America's diplomatic machinery which must soon handle "the biggest job of world reorganization since the Congress of Vienna."

The Coming National Elections

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

During the quadrennial period ending in November, 1944, millions of young American men and women will have attained the awaited status of electors. Reviewing similar periods in our quite recent past, it may be agreed that seldom, if ever before, have events so shaped themselves to present issues as important as those the American people, as well as free peoples everywhere, will be called upon to discuss, weigh, and determine. No human tragedy of modern times has so thoroughly and completely dismembered once-established governments and made homeless and unattached so many innocent people as the holocaust we of this day are witnessing and endeavoring to quench.

As the panorama, global in its extent, is viewed by experts and laymen alike today, it may be agreed that those responsible for directing and carrying out the strategic and offensive effort to end the war are proceeding wisely and with every promise of ultimate success. The implements of this warfare are those which are wielded by force, courage, and determination to give all in the defense of home, country, and human freedom. But the time will come, and that not long hence, when the noise and turmoil of lethal carnage will be stilled, and when men who fought will rest upon their arms and ask themselves, and us, how they and we may best help in healing the wounds of those who have fought with and against us, and how most effectively to restore to both victors and vanquished that which has been dissipated or destroyed.

Progress of inventive genius and modern methods of production will aid materially in this coming period of reconstruction. Available means of transportation probably will assure relief from hunger long suffered by the peoples of countries devastated by Axis hordes. Fallow fields will be plowed and seeded, fathers and sons will again feed their flocks upon the Grampian hills. Thus peace will come again to those who have long been without hope of peace, and some measure of joy will return to even those homes made desolate by war.

Thus will there be reproduced the picture familiar to all who witnessed the procedure following the armistice of a generation ago and the futile endeavors to insure the safety of those who are now fighting a new war. But we failed then to outlaw war except by specious phrases by which the fanatical and greedy refused to be bound or governed. By moral suasion we sought to accomplish what, until a better way is learned, can be accomplished only by planned direction and compelling authority. The uniformed traffic officer at the corner preserves order where chaos would result were he withdrawn.

In these national elections to be held a little more than a year hence, a President will be chosen, and also the entire membership of the House of Representatives in Congress, and one-third of the members of the Senate. It will be those men and women, chosen in 1944, who will have part in shaping the plans and processes designed to restore order in the postwar world.

No greater opportunity for the exercise of constructive statesmanship has ever been offered to free men and women than that which will come, unbidden, to those whom we will choose. No greater responsibility has ever come to a free people than that imposed by the necessity of choosing wisely and well in bestowing delegated power and authority upon those nominated and elected to office.

The time has passed, if indeed there was ever such a time, when those who are entitled to the franchise can persuade himself that all this is no concern of theirs. Representative government is representative only in name where it does not carry with it the warrant of authority of thinking and compelling majorities. These majorities should be popular majorities, and not pluralities for candidates of blocs.

The platforms of the two major parties must be dictated, next year, by the people, and not watered down in star-chamber sessions by self-perpetuating "higher statesmen." By the same democratic process, the people demand the right to choose those for whom they will vote.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

Greeting every ship whose name is familiar to Americans, the French battleship "Richelieu" is saluted by the ships of the United Nations . . . See "The Pattern of the Peace" . . . Page 3

The Pattern of the Peace . . . By L. Berg Hale . . . Page Three

Salvage For Victory

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S.N. Retired

THE U. S. S. LAFAYETTE REACHES 27.5 DEGREE ANGLE
Former French Luxury Liner, Normandie, During Salvage Operations at Her Hudson River Slip, New York

PREPARING TO RAISE THE EXMINSTER
The 300-Ton Derrick, Monarch, Unloads a Cofferdam While the Norman W. Bailey Waits to Starboard

U. S. Navy Photos

AS THE BIG SHIP BEGINS TO RISE
View From the Starboard Side as the Exminster Becomes Lively, the Derrick Listing Under Strain

PUMPS READY FOR ACTION
The No. 2 Cofferdam, With One Pump in Place and the Second Being Swung Into Position

THE SALVAGING OF SHIPS, except in the cases of vessels which have sustained relatively minor damage, requires the employment of specialized knowledge and equipment.

In time of peace, salvage work is a highly speculative business. Months may elapse without a call for assistance being received, and on the contrary several marine disasters may occur almost simultaneously.

The need of maintaining a large amount of expensive equipment and having an organization of experienced personnel available for immediate call over unpredictable periods of time entails so much expense that in normal times the world's salvage business is confined to a comparatively few companies.

In order to provide some employment for their gear and crews while awaiting emergency calls, these companies often engage in various extraneous activities such as building underwater foundations for bridge piers and sea walls or, when nothing better is offered, converting old ships into junk.

The United States Navy over a long period of years has maintained a salvage organization capable of handling most of the difficulties in which its ships occasionally found themselves. The troubles encountered by these ships usually were simple cases of grounding or collision, which presented no particular difficulty in handling. When more complicated cases arose such as the grounding of the U. S. S. Omaha in 1937 on a coral reef in the Crooked Island Passage, the professional salvage firm of Merritt-Chapman and Scott was called on for technical advice and material assistance.

Rescuing crews from sunken submarines and raising these vessels has been a particular phase of salvage work in which the United States Navy pioneered and developed methods that were spectacularly successful in the case of the Squalus disaster in 1939.

In this same connection a number of specially equipped rescue ships were maintained at strategically located ports ready to proceed on call. The now well-known Munson lung was developed, and extensive experience was acquired in the training and handling of deep-sea divers.

Long before Pearl Harbor, the United States Navy had become convinced of the inevitability of its country being drawn into the war, and among other preparations had undertaken a complete survey of salvage requirements.

The number of extant salvage vessels was manifestly inadequate to cope with wartime requirements, consequently provision was made to convert suitable ships and lay down a considerable number of new ones, and a training program was set up for providing them with crews and divers. Qualified officer personnel was located and arrangements made to obtain the requisite equipment, and to have all salvage operations controlled by the Navy.

It was well that comprehensive planning had been undertaken, as the Pearl Harbor debacle called for the immediate use of practically every salvage resource the country possessed or could provide.

In time of war the danger of marine disaster ordinarily presented by the perils of the sea is enhanced by ships running at night without lights, by navigational lights being extinguished, buoys removed or purposely misplaced, torpedoes, mines, enemy gunfire, and ships being required to traverse strange and improperly surveyed or uncharted waters.

The crying need for shipping during a world-wide war places salvage on a basis entirely at variance with peacetime procedure. Today ships are salvaged at an expense which would be prohibitive in normal times. The case of the ill-fated Normandie is a concrete example of time, money, and effort being lavished on salvaging a ship which eventually will prove useful in furthering the war effort of the Allies.

Although ship salvage in its simplest terms can be reduced to the essential of floating a ship by ejecting the water faster than it can enter the hull, each individual case presents its own peculiar difficulties which must be mastered.

The easiest proposition to handle is a ship which is upright on the not-too-deep sandy bottom of a sheltered harbor. However, salvage crews must be prepared to tackle derelicts that have capsized, vessels stranded on their sides in exposed locations, and ships that have been holed by groundings, torpedoes, collisions, or mines. Ships of the latter category may be either afloat or on the bottom.

Damage may run from a torn bottom to vessels completely cut in halves. The salvage vessel assigned to any particular job must have the necessary equipment and a capable crew. In particular must the salvage master, who may or may not also be the captain of the ship, be experienced in handling such work. In cases where he is not in command, he takes charge of salvage operations when the ship reaches the scene of the accident. After surveying the situation, he decides upon the method of procedure to be followed and directs the work of carrying it out.

A salvage ship must be a good sea boat with ample towing power and powerful winches, and be large enough to carry considerable special gear and provide comfortable accommodations for its crew. It should not be too large a ship, as it must be handy in maneuvering around ships grounded in shallow water. When an unusual amount of gear or extra personnel is required, one or more tenders and perhaps a powerful derrick barge will be required.

Completely equipped salvage vessels can produce all sorts of needed odds and ends from its storerooms and holds. They have machine shops capable of turning out special tools when the need for them arises, and of making repairs to equipment and machinery. The permanently installed pumps are of great capacity, and a variety of powerful portable pumps are carried. High- and low-pressure air compressors of large output and air reservoirs are also requisites.

In general, there are two standard procedures for clearing a ship's hull of water, and existing conditions determine which method should be followed. If the damage is confined to the vicinity of the ship's bottom, and the deck is intact and can be made sufficiently strong by bracing, the usual procedure is to seal all deck openings, and blow the water out through the holes in the bottom by admitting compressed air to the upper part of flooded compartments. The holes can then be temporarily patched or the ship may perhaps be brought into port "riding on the air cushion" for permanent repairs.

The other method consists of fitting temporary patches over the holes. These patches may be made of steel plate, wood, or in some cases hydraulic cement. When all openings are reasonably tight, pumps are used to clear the compartment of water, whereupon the patches are strengthened and made as nearly watertight as possible, pending repairs in dry dock. A variation of this method consists of building the hatches up to above the surface of the water with cofferdams. Pumping is then a matter of emptying the cofferdams and then the hold beneath.

Quite often when ships stand on a rocky bottom, rocks project through the holes, making it impossible either to

(Continued on page 14)

The Pattern of the Peace

By E. Berg Holt

As THE CLIMAX and possibly even the close of the war is seen to be rapidly approaching, people's thoughts are turning more and more to consider the pattern of the peace.

On what lines are the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter to be implemented? How is international trade to be molded so that local surpluses can be diverted to cancel local deficits, instead of being deliberately destroyed? How is peace to be made secure? How are frontiers to be fixed?

So far the pattern of the peace has not been carried beyond the stage of generalities—freedom from fear and want, freedom of religion and thought, the right of individuals to cross the high seas without let or hindrance, the right of peoples to choose their own form of government. But who can say truthfully that in the freest countries of the prewar world everyone, or even anyone, really possessed the four freedoms? And of what use is the right to cross the seas, unless there is opportunity to settle, or goods and services to be exchanged, when one has crossed them?

Still more inchoate is our attitude toward the problem of the right of peoples to choose their own form of government. We assume to begin with that if they were free to choose they would inevitably choose some form of democracy. But suppose they were to choose Fascism or some other type of government we don't like? What would we do then? And whom do we mean when we say "peoples"? Do we mean a race, or those who all speak the same tongue? Because, if so, we are going to have a nice little problem in Central Europe where races and languages are not neatly packed into separate compartments but spill over like spray into areas in which they are unwanted aliens surrounded by other races and languages against which they have been struggling for the mastery for centuries.

Conversely, if the unit which has the right to choose its own government is a geographical region, what is to happen to the local minorities whose race and language differ from those of the majority? Such a solution automatically bars a minority from exercising its right of choice. Yet if it is allowed to choose, it acquires the power to prevent the majority from putting its own choice into effect. It would seem in such a case that the only fair way of giving a minority the right to choose would be to provide facilities for it to emigrate. Otherwise the only solution would be to restrict the meaning of the word "government" to cultural and local autonomy; for, in a mixed population, only chaos could result if the right of choice were unlimited. Every state in Central and Eastern Europe would be dotted with alien islands owing allegiance to some other government outside the national boundaries. The majority races inside those frontiers could not possibly accept such a state of affairs—any more than Americans could agree to the communities of European origin in the United States proclaiming their allegiance to their home countries. Thus, short of wholesale uprootings in the Hitler style, it is impossible to draw any common-sense frontiers in Europe, which will leave entirely homogeneous peoples inside them. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that before the time comes to settle Europe's frontiers we have a workable rule by which to settle them. Unhappily, there is not the slightest indication that those, who will have the job of arranging the peace, have ever discussed this question together. On the contrary, there is every indication of fundamental disagreement as to the right way to solve it.

In the past, race history and conquest have been the chief criteria for deciding European frontiers. A certain race lives in, or has some time or other lived in, a certain region, or has conquered it either recently or in the past, and, therefore, claims ownership. As all the races of Central and Eastern Europe have at one time or other occupied, or conquered, large areas outside those in which they now live, it is clear that some less controversial yardstick must be found if frontier problems are to be adjusted satisfactorily.

So far as race (and language) is concerned, it may be noted that one of the most enduring of European frontiers, that of Switzerland, encloses peoples of three separate racial and linguistic origins. Belgium has two races and languages. So have the Union of South Africa and Canada. In Great Britain, English, Scots, and Welsh share one island and, in New Zealand, Britons and Maoris share two.

From this it is clear that, given suitable conditions, peoples of different languages and different—possibly even antipathetic—racial characteristics can learn to live comfortably together. It is necessary, therefore, to examine what other factors go to make national life possible, and we shall then be in a position to decide what kind of a unit should be regarded as a "people," entitled to choose its own form of government within the meaning of the Atlantic Charter.

History, of course, is merely the expression, or interpretation, of what has happened. It is not in itself the cause of the phenomena, which it explains, though it often tends to enhance their effect. Religion, on the other hand, has played a great part in building national consciousness, though its influence in this respect has waned. In Eastern Europe, a few decades ago, the reply to the question, "What is your race?" was often "Orthodox" or "Moslem."

Today, probably the most important single factor in determining whether the inhabitants of a particular area can establish a State, is the possession of sufficient natural resources and markets to enable them to set up a reasonably prosperous national economy. The absence of the ability to do this was one of the reasons why Austria gravitated toward Germany after the first World War. The peacemakers at Versailles made the mistake of cutting it off from its natural trade outlets toward the East.

Possession of natural resources is, of course, useless unless these resources are exploited. In prewar Rumania, for example, there were ample resources but they mostly remained dormant, or were exported as raw material, so that they benefited countries other than the one in which they originated. Rumania was an exporter of foodstuffs, yet a large part of its population was undernourished. This was also true of several other East European countries.

In the complex economy of the modern world, however, no State can live to itself alone, and it is, therefore, essential that States should be able to dispose of surplus products outside their own borders. But these products—or services—must be really surplus to the national economy, and not goods exported at the expense of the well-being of the inhabitants of the country in which they originate. And they must be of sufficient value to some other country to enable the producer to buy from abroad what it is unable to make, or grow, at home.

Thus, side by side with the possession of a sufficiency of natural resources, there must exist a reasonably secure market, external as well as internal. This involves not only security against invasion, but also a stable international economic system, in which a sudden abritrary imposition of artificial trade barriers is impossible.

In so far as most of Europe is concerned, permanent security against invasion can only be obtained if all potential invaders are permanently disarmed. But, as nobody is able to foresee whether the unilateral disarmament, which is one of the United Nations war aims, is really going to be permanent or not, European states will all want to take out a reinsurance policy by demanding reasonably defensible frontiers as part of the peace settlement.

Geographical features, such as mountain ranges and rivers, are generally regarded as providing the best barriers to invasion. They are obviously not impassable, but they do at least give a certain sense of security.

The racial, or linguistic, minorities within such frontiers have in the past proved to be not only a source of friction,

(Continued on page 14)

YOU HAVE TO CROSS THE CREEK WHEN YOU COME TO IT

Are You a City Slicker?

By Walter W. Cunningham

"WHAT IS A CITY SLICKER?"

IT WAS ONE OF THOSE MOMENTS when I was feeling quite puffed up, after filling the bin with wood split by my own axe, that a slender little girl of the farm, her big eyes sweet with inquisitiveness, put the devastating question:

"Are you a city slicker?"

Now I love the country. I have spent more vacations on farms than anywhere else. I have come to like cows, pigs, sheep, hens, ducks, dogs—the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," as we had come to call them—follow us wherever we go. I like the hired hands, and enjoy their conversation. I revel in the woods and hills and green valleys, and an unexpected tumble into the lake has not dimmed my ardor for rowing. If I did not visit the barn once in 24 hours, my day would be incomplete. In short, life in the country means a lot to me.

Hence I was taken a little off balance when the young lady, not yet in her teens, put the searching question:

"Are you a city slicker?"

Can you imagine the look that comes over an expert's face when he is stumped on an "Information, Please," program? I presume that is the expression which crossed my visage. For the moment I was struck dumb. I could not say "Yes," for the dictionary defines a slicker as "a slick person," and the ability to do a few boyish sleight-of-hand tricks would hardly qualify me for the designation. Nor yet could I say "No," when I was so uncertain as to her meaning.

The young lady relieved the tension somewhat by a second question which pulled me into a groove from which there was no escape. She said: "What is a city slicker? Please tell me."

It is the privilege of anyone to evade a question that is personal and unsettling in its directness, but when it is refined by a polite addition and enhanced by a bewitching glance, there is but one thing to do: dispense with pretense and try to answer squarely.

* * *

"A city slicker," I replied, "is a man from a big metropolis who never feeds the pigs, but looks on inquiringly and makes cynical remarks about the sty; who never milks the cows, but can tell you how to do it better than the farmer; who never brings in the hay but can idly give the farmhands points on how to load it; who never waters the stock, nor plows the land, nor cuts the corn, nor fills the silo, but can show the farmer right there and then how these tasks can be done more efficiently and with an immense saving of labor."

I had reached this point when my little friend laughed. Had she discovered what she was after? She dropped her glance shyly and adopted a reflective pose, trying—if I read her aright—to recall whether she had seen me in any of the attitudes I outlined. Certainly she had seen me in the barn, not milking the cows; at the pig-pen, not feeding the pigs; out in the fields, not cutting the hay, and it had all come back to her.

I searched vainly for a country counterpart to the term "city slicker." I thought of familiar words like "rube" and "hick," but these had nothing to do with the case. I thought of the man who tricked unwary buyers into farms and foreclosed on them. But all to no purpose.

* * *

No one had been more impressed with the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the country people than I. I had gone with the milk truck in the early morning and caught a glimpse of what appeared to be "easygoing" farmers. How deceiving! It was as deceptive as an automobile ride which unrolls for you the superficial and never reveals the real beauty of the countryside. Serenity is the keynote of the country, not whirl.

We stopped at one farm, and not until I inquired did I learn that it had established its own electric system, that it drew its power from a reservoir on an upper level, a reservoir constructed by the farmer himself; that the pressure from water running down the hillside provided power for the milking machine as well as illumination for the house and barn.

Nor did I know that the tall young man at another farm, who seemed to be blissfully idle when we went to collect his milk, had received a monthly milk check of $400 from the creamery, and had the reputation (a bachelor to boot) of producing the best milk in the district.

Nor did I know that another farmer, whose yard looked so neat, and whose crops were in such flourishing condition, had once been an architect and had turned farmer when he decided that an outdoor life was preferable to a career indoors.

As the old lady said when she cracked the shell of a hard-boiled egg, "That's sumthin'."

And what of the veteran, who had watched three generations grow up under his eyes? Had he not mowed his second crop of hay this year?

The little girl gazed at me again, with an air of nobility and independence. In her eyes I could see a hint of wonder.

"You're a city slicker," she chuckled.

At this point, a farmer came into our conversation, and I put the question to him.

"A city slicker," he said, "is the milk inspector who doesn't know a cow from a horse, but who tells the farmer what he must do. He is the white-collared fellow who tells you to clean up your stable when the floor is so clean you could eat your dinner off it. He's the man that makes you full of worriment."

* * *

I had imagined that a "city slicker" parted his hair in the middle, motored from the house to the mailbox, and sported a starched collar and necktie on a mountain hike. I had somehow or other come to think of him as the man who attempts to patronize the farmer, who talks with an air of condescension, and exults in the superiority of the office career to that on the land.

And then it came to me that the little girl had her own idea of a "city slicker," and merely wanted confirmation. She classified as a "city slicker" the visitor who used a ladder to climb up on a truck, who employed a wheelbarrow to shade him from the sun, who lounged around when the weather was wet and loafed when the weather was dry. She knocked the "slick" out of "slicker," and gave the term a less malicious meaning. She belongs to a generation that is just beginning to blossom. Perhaps the dictionaries of the future may have to amplify their definition. A "city slicker" is just not what he used to be.

THE "TENDERFOOTS" PLAN A PICNIC

"KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING"

Women are Writing the News!

By Herbert Gordon

EQUIPPED FOR AN ASSIGNMENT
Marion Foote, Staff Photographer for the Telegram, Covers Everything From Fires to Marriages

Wide World Photo

NEWSPAPER WOMEN ON THE JOB
Dorette Salisbury (Left), Military Reporter on The Salt Lake Tribune, Writes a Half-Column Daily Called "On Account of the War," in Which She Recounts Events Relating to the War and Military Services. Above, Ladies of the Press, Armed With Cameras, Pads and Pencils Tour Fort Meade, Quizzing All Ranks From Private to Brigadier General

FROM THE San Francisco Chronicle to the Pocatello Tribune; the Arco Weekly Advertiser to the Associated Press bureaus, the women, young and not so young, chic and not so chic, are moving into the editorial chairs of the nation.

They are invading every type of newspaper and every field in a newspaper, editorially speaking. No news job, no matter how sacred to the domain of man, himself, is without its distaff members.

On metropolitan dailies and county weeklies, the women are turning out copy. They are working as country correspondents and foreign correspondents. They are taking jobs in police press rooms and sitting around copy desks; shooting pictures of fires and society damsels. They are working practically every variety of beat; as leg men, rewrite men and feature writers. Some of the girls are even making pretty fair columnists.

The trend to women is growing day by day. And it's a virtual revolution in the newspaper world, the kind of revolution that could only come about because of today's gigantic, bitter fight in which most of America's young, able-bodied newsmen are helping preserve the freedom of the press they once wrote about by battling for it.

To city editors and managing editors it is an amazing turn of events as they see their staffs gradually filling up with women.

And today's news rooms are a revelation to former newspapermen who return from time to time, neat in GI khaki, to be interviewed by smiling girls now writing top head stories on the split page that they used to handle.

The shift to women in editorial positions first began with emphasis on smaller newspapers, then spread to the metropolitan dailies of the Far West and west coast and is now taking place on larger newspapers throughout the rest of the country. Today, Pacific slope, intermountain West and Southwest newspapers probably employ the greatest percentage of women writers.

As an indication of the influx of women into American journalism, the Associated Press, after a survey of the Pacific coastal states, reported:

"Tremendous increase in women editorial workers. Seattle Times is extreme case. Has three men left on its city staff. San Francisco Chronicle is the most feminized paper in the bay area. All (coast) papers have feminine copy girls exclusively."

The United Press looked over Chicago the other day and found on the Times a "considerable increase of women editorial employees. About one fifth of the staff is feminine. There has been no great increase on the News. The Tribune has five women out of a staff of 50, compared with three women last year. About one sixth of the Sun's staff is composed of women."

The UP survey did not include women working in sports, on the copy desks or in society, the traditional place of women in newspapers.

Of three major dailies in Salt Lake City, the Salt Lake Tribune, the Salt Lake Telegram and the Deseret News, each employ upward of 60 per cent women on their city staffs. Two years ago there were two newspaper women on the three city desk staffs in the largest city of the intermountain West.

Press services are not immune to the trend, although they are resisting it bravely. Into the bureaus of the wire services, the AP, UP and INS—the "big three"—and their lesser competitors is traveling a stream of women to replace men drained off into a variety of phases of the war effort.

In Denver, for instance, the Associated Press has two editorial women, one assigned to the tough state capitol run, the other a feature writer. More women are found in the larger AP bureaus of Chicago, Atlanta, New York, and San Francisco.

And one can see for oneself the volume of women writing news simply by watching the bylines in the papers. There is a very obvious increase in women's names.

There are several reasons for the diminishing number of men in the editorial positions on newspapers. Foremost is the draft, snapping up as it has newsmen as rapidly as "nonessentials" in any other field. There is also the lure of high paying jobs in other industries, frequently in public relations offices of those industries, true, where there is a definite need for men with reportorial training. And hundreds of former newspaper workers are now employed by Government agencies where, again, there is a need for a newsman's talents and background.

Many newspapermen are commissioned officers—offered commissions because of an immediate need in a number of military fields for persons with experience in interviewing and who can write comprehensive reports. A good example of this is naval combat intelligence. In this work, reporters, with the authority of their commissions and the skill of their civilian experience, interview pilots returning from combat missions, gleaning all the knowledge fliers possess about the particular flight they have just completed. On the basis of these reports are frequently planned actions which can mean success or defeat on the battle fronts of the world.

Only in the top editorial executive positions are deferments granted today by selective service. Which may explain why there have been no Ralph Ingersoll cases of late.

In the mechanical field—the clattering back shops with their linotype machines, stereotyping rooms, and in the press rooms—most classifications of workers have been deferred for several months. With training, women could fill these jobs. But it would take almost as long to train a woman as, say, a linotype operator, as many qualified observers feel the war will last. In other words, the loss of too many more technical workers at this time would not only hamper papers' operations, it would actually force many to close.

Yet, there is a peculiar fallacy to the reasoning that because a person of average intelligence, education, and previous servitude can operate a typewriter and write with a degree of clarity, he or she is an automatic replacement to a long-trained editorial man, be he reporter, on the copy desk, or rewrite man.

A free, uninhibited, wise press is America's most potent freedom. Without it, other freedoms quickly lose their meaning, degenerate into pseudo-freedoms. A reporter must have skill, education, background, training and experience, a lot of it, before he or she is fully qualified to handle the endless varieties of news that pour into the newspaper—handle them well and with skillful technique. He must be quick to spot, with a second sight, the perverted and half-truths, the sly propaganda which some alleged Americans never quit trying to implant into the daily flow of events in order to disrupt our war effort.

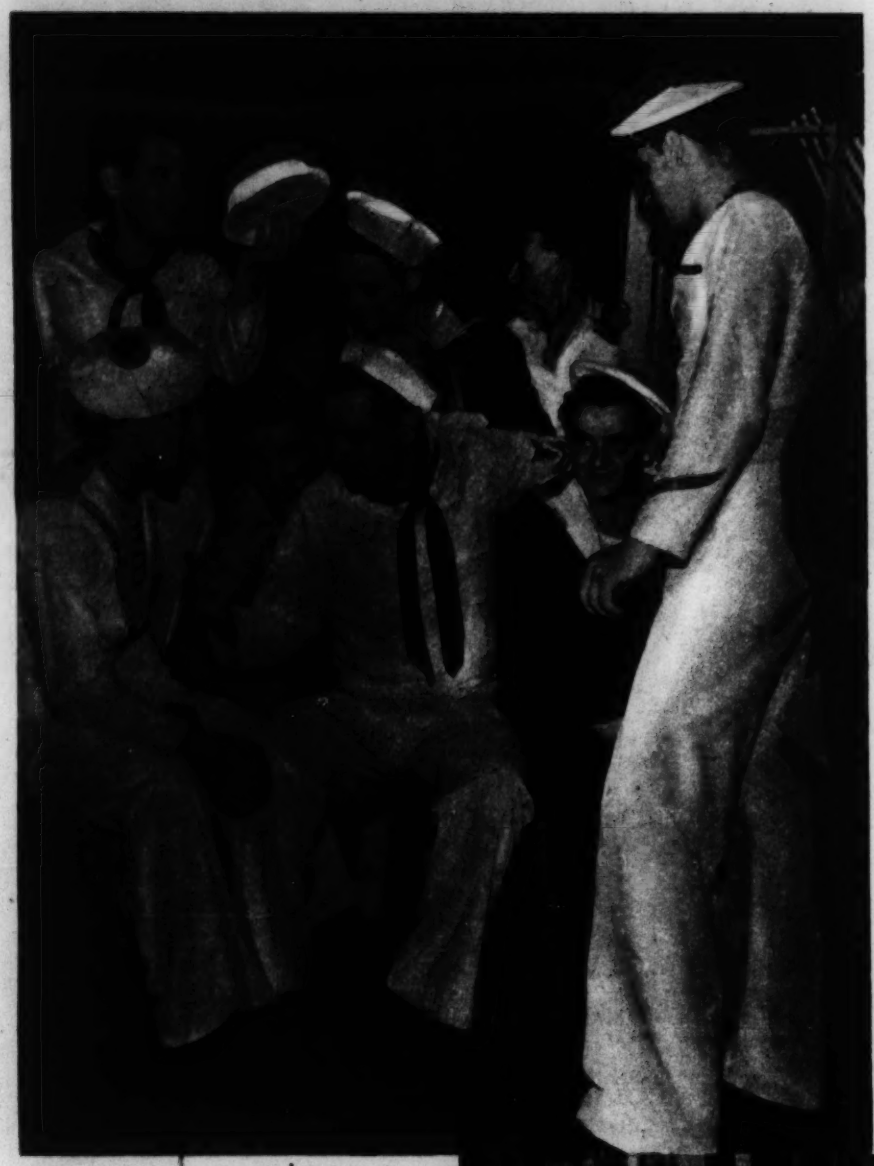
How, then, can it be expected that a crew of freshly trained reporters flooding into the nation's newspapers can handle news with the intelligent understanding and good writing which Americans have come to accept as readily, frequently as unappreciatively, as their morning breakfast foods?

Paradoxically, the surprising answer is that this very group of green girls is doing a remarkable job of upholding the traditional quality of the press, most

(Continued on page 15)

"Pompons" on Shore Leave

By Inez Whiteley Foster



TIME WAS when it was the Americans who went to France by tourist boatloads, enjoyed her classic beauties, and openly mused on her boulevards about the drolleries of the "queer French." But for some months past the tables have indeed been turned. It is the Frenchman's turn now, some 3,000 sailor visitors to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, who while the Giraud ships, Richelieu, Montcalm, Le Terrible and Le Fantasque, undergo rehabilitation, are joining with their de Gaullist countrymen in daily sight-seeing and good-natured speculation on odd American customs heretofore known to most of them only in the "movies."

One sees these "pompons" everywhere now; in newspaper and magazine cartoons; strolling about in real life on Fifth Avenue, arm in arm with girls of French parentage; murmuring sentimental nothings in Central Park's dusk just as those Parisian-born twosomes formerly did on tree-shaded benches in the Bois; greeting one another with lusty Gallic gusto in French-owned cafés; even standing about in American cafeterias, torn between "ros-bif" or "gateau chocolat" for their 5 o'clock snack.

New York has taken these patriotic French seamen into its Gargantuan midst with an unexpected neighborliness. Scarcely can a Breton bluejacket so much as stir from his seat in the subway to scan a map of Brooklyn's hinterland, before someone has darted over to ask in schoolboy French if he can be of assistance.

By now, however, most of the "marins" know their way around town pretty well; that is, they have mastered the first essentials in any sailor's lexicon of new languages: "How much does it cost?" and "What is your name?" sprinkled gaily with a frequent "O. K., Toots," or "Cheerio, cherie!"

So much a part of the New York scene have their sailor hats with the little red pompons become already, that one has to look carefully now to see whether the wearer is boy or girl. Recently designed for Milady's caprice were fetching nautical berets, feminine counterpart of the jaunty "Richelieu bonnets," and side by side now, in cinema or canteen, one sees laughing French couples whose seaman's hats are exactly alike.

For most of these French naval "regulars," however, "shore-leave" amusements and expenditures have of necessity remained both simple and economical.

They never seem to tire of putting nickels into an Automat and delightedly watching the glass doors of their choice swing magically open with food already piping hot; nor of putting pennies into American weighing machines and receiving on little white cards the astonishing news that, according to French calculation in kilos, their weight has been cut almost in half since they left France, Martinique, or Dakar.

Nor do they seem ever to tire of the Frenchman's eternal pastime—talk and yet more talk. For off-duty hours on end now, both enlisted men and noncommissioned officers gather in New York's two all-French naval canteens: "Foyer des Marins Français," gathering spot for Giraud men, and the recently opened de Gaullist "Cantine La Marseillaise."

Welcome at any canteen for men in uniforms of the Allied forces, exactly at 6 o'clock, however, one sees those "Richelieu" seaman, whose day it is for shore leave, sprinting rapidly up 44th Street toward the "Giraud" canteen, the corner of France which now means home to so many exiled Frenchmen. Up the stairs they dash by twos and threes, straight for the bulletin board, looking for word of mail, tickets for the evening's amusement, and "petits annonces" of French places whose proprietors give them reduced prices.

Usually now notices are posted for those seamen who wish to sign up for country week ends. Already several of the "Giraud marins" have gone as far afield as Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, visiting on farms owned either by Frenchmen or American lovers of France. One transplanted Riviera landowner living near Princeton, N. J., now leaves a weekly standing invitation for a visit from two of his most nostalgic countrymen, as quite frequently does Lilly Daché, famous Parisian milliner.

Excitedly into the "Foyer des Marins Français" one evening recently came young "Andre" of Lille and "Pierre" of Avignon, back from their first visit to the Connecticut countryside.

"The fields smelled so fresh and lovely, and the trees and flowers were just like Avignon," said "Pierre" gratefully, glad also of the change in his "point de vue" of America, for ever since his arrival he had felt that New York must surely be a superman-created phenomenon unlike the rest of the United States.

"Pierre" had need of change of scene just then, for he had received word through the International Red Cross that his father had been shot as a hostage. Since the Richelieu's men have been in America, only once have messages been received in this manner, although by intervention of the Vatican 150 seamen were able to send back personal news to their families in France.

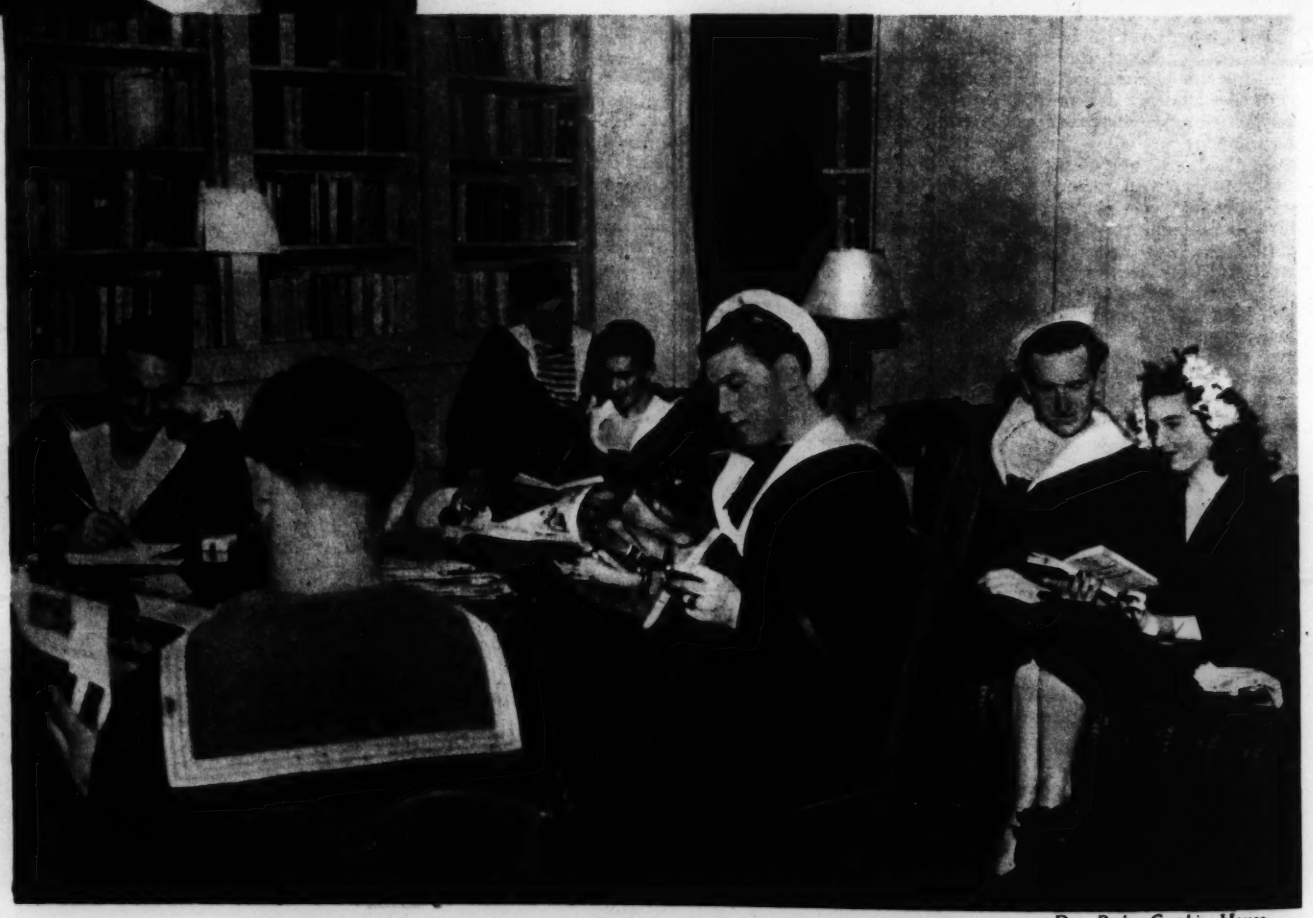
To help supply this need of contact with home, weekly French-speaking dances are held now for Giraud seamen at the "Foyer." More than ardent devotion to either France or Terpsichore is necessary, though, if one would follow easily the intricate steps of some of these dance-loving Bordelaise and Basques.

By popular vote, the best dancer among the Richelieu's younger seamen is "René P.," a gently spoken youth from Bordeaux; and while seriously indeed does "René" take his chosen wartime job as one of that battleship's huge corps of chefs, seriously too does he regard the rapid French pirouettes with which he loves to waltz. Twice we danced to the "sailors' favorite," Bal Musette music of accordion and drum, beloved in every quarter of Paris, and talked of after the war.

"Après la victoire," "René" hopes to return as quickly as possible to his mother and sisters still in Bordeaux; but plans go easily astray nowadays, and the sympathetic understanding in "René's" dark eyes may soon find a romantic recipient. Already nine of these Franco-American weddings have taken place in June and July, and there are 15 others in immediate prospect.

To Mme. Robert S. . . . (Paris-born daughter of American parents), now Chief Recreation Director at the "Giraud Foyer," the Richelieu's seamen bring their homesickness and their problems, their hopes and their little jokes about the latest American whimsicalities which

(Continued on page 10)



Dan Becker-Graphic House

SAILOR HATS WITH RED POMPONS SHOW THE FRENCH LADS ARE IN French Seamen at Giraud Center Read in the Library, Which the Junior League Has Supplied With French Books and a Daily Librarian. Above: American Sailors Join Their French Buddies in Free French Celebration

Working on the Railroad

By Robert R. Mullen

A GOODLY SEGMENT of the 300,000 Americans who happen to be members of one or another of the great railway brotherhoods feel they have been rather hardly dealt with. At a moment when they were preparing to modestly point out that their manful efforts in behalf of the Nation's transportation were not too remotely related to winning the war, and that, therefore, they should be permitted to enter the corner "just-out-of-it" on something approaching par with the nouveau riche spot welders, chippers, grinders and what not, these worthy wielders of the Johnson Bar were—so some of them believe—taken in a rear-guard action, and by a mere word.

A soft word, too: Featherbed. The useful Webster suggests that a featherbed is a mattress filled with feathers, also "a symbol of comfort." In my opinion, the word is inept. Certainly, not even one who existed substantially below the hardship level could regard railroading as practiced in these United States as even remotely akin to lying in a featherbed.

Some months ago the New Haven Railroad, which I happen to like very much, projected a trip for New York and Boston newspapermen to observe how war goods are hustled along by that important carrier. The run was to be from Boston to New York and since a junket to Manhattan at somebody else's expense rates among the more enjoyable events, if not minor miracles, of life, I was, of course, delighted to get the nod.

* * *

We reported to one of the faster freights, made up along the waterfront and named, not unappropriately, the Speed Witch. We were taken aboard a caboose quite obviously on its maiden run, agleam with red paint and whatever bright work the War Production Board would permit. Oil lamps gave a cheerful glow. There were well upholstered bunks, and even a steward aboard from the line's crack Merchant Limited with an ample supply of thick chicken sandwiches, ice cream and sundry edibles. This is life on a comfortable scale, and might even at first glance be dubbed "featherbed," although in my naive way I question whether all cabooses are new and enjoy similar commissary service.

It looked as if it might be a lovely trip, and the boys settled down in the "conning tower," in the "forecastle," or "aft saloon" to talk about the good old days. All was serene until the engine gave a toot and somebody waved a lantern from the poop deck of our car. Now, a fact known to all observers of the American countryside is that a freight train can be very long. The Speed Witch the night we rode her carried some 70 or 80 cars, and between each car there is a certain slack. It may only be a matter of very few inches, but multiplied out by several score cars it becomes feet or, as we came to term it, whip. When the train starts up, the caboose, naturally, gets it. When the locomotive slows down, or suddenly spurts ahead, the caboose gets it. You would be surprised how versatile a locomotive can be in change of pace.

* * *

Dickens once described a scene in his cabin during his voyage to America. There came a storm, you may recall: ". . . The water jug is plunging and leaping like a lively dolphin . . . and behold the looking glass, which is nailed to the wall, sticking fast upon the ceiling. At the same time the door entirely disappears and a new one is opened on the floor. Then I begin to comprehend that the stateroom is standing on its head.

"Before it is possible to make any arrangement at all compatible with this novel state of things, the ship rights. Before one can say, 'Thank Heaven!' she wrongs again. Before one can cry she is wrong, she seems to have started forward . . . And so she goes on staggering, heaving, wrestling, leaping, diving, jumping, pitching, throbbing, rolling, rocking; and going through all these movements sometimes by turns, sometimes altogether."

Five hours later we rolled into the classification yard at New Haven, where Howard S. Palmer, president of the line, came aboard to chat about the war and the railroad (I don't need to say that American railroads are doing a job that will surely rate a page in history), and he also took the opportunity to look over the new caboose. He remarked that he'd experienced a little difficulty in convincing the stockholders of the need for such fine accommodations for the workers. "But nothing is too good for the boys."

Only the fact that Mr. Palmer is patently an amiable gentleman, and a far cry from the blustering old railroad president of song and story, deterred some of us from remarking that anybody who rode a caboose for a living earned their money no matter how much it happened to be.

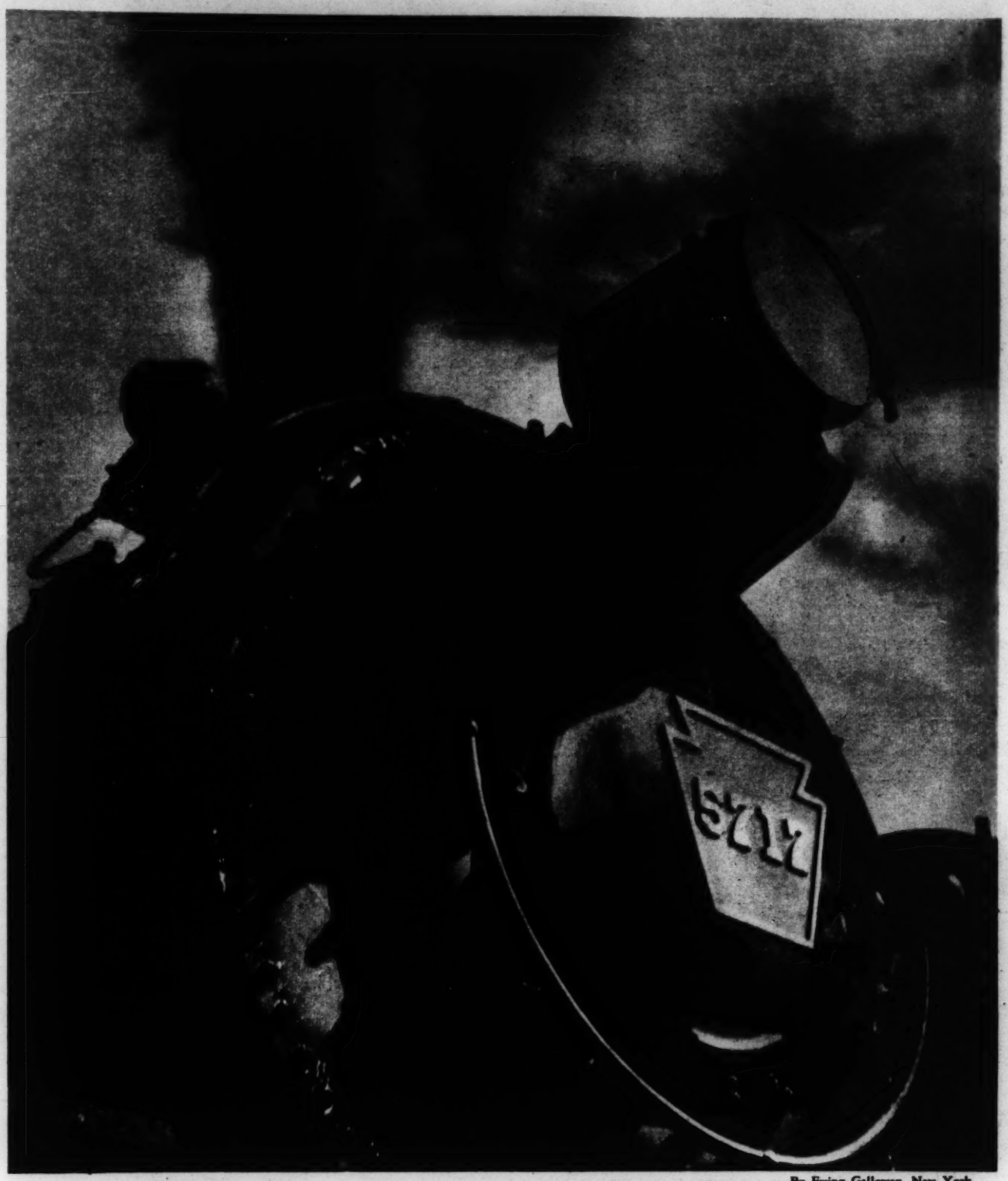
Which brings us back to the Brotherhood's (the "Big Five's") current petition for a 30 per cent wage boost. In the first place, a distinction needs to be made between the so-called operating and non-operating railroaders. Of the former, engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen, there are some 300,000. Of the latter, clerks, maintenance workers, shop people and about 70 other classifications, there are nearly 1,000,000. While many other sections of labor had attained the 40-hour week these non-operating workers were still on a regular 48-hour week. So far as I know, nobody has ever intended the word "featherbed" to apply to these workers. They recently asked for a minimum of 70 cents an hour, and a flat increase of 20 cents an hour for wages above the minimum. The National Railway Labor Panel, after hearing the pleas, recommended an 8 cents an hour boost. President Roosevelt has indicated, also, that he favors giving these workers time and a half pay for all hours above 40—as is the general rule in war industry—which, if approved by all the various parties concerned, means an additional 6 cents an hour.

* * *

So much for the non-operating rail workers. We come now to the "glamor boys," and here another distinction must be made. When high wages and short hours are cited, writers usually have in mind the engineers, and more often than not engineers of the crack, 100-mile-an-hour passenger trains. Engineers for these trains are chosen by seniority. Most of them have been employed by the respective lines upwards of 35 years, and one has only to glance at the advertisements for railroad watches, and other items to learn that beside being photogenic these men are considered the sober, reliable, cream of the American labor market. If their hours are not too long, and if they do not work every day, well, neither do test pilots.

However, it is perfectly apparent that very few of the 300,000 odd operating railroaders are engineers of the big-name trains, probably less than 500 are so employed. The bulk are plodding along on slow freights, or "luxuriating" on aforementioned cabooses. It is equally plain that a man on a limited can cover the 4,800 miles allowed by the rules every month in considerably faster time than the little fellow in the local engine who must pause at every whistle stop, and even get off the line when the limited roars by. Also, for the record, the boys in the cab would point out that while the rules specify 4,800 miles in passenger service, 3,800 in freight, the trenchant clause is added: "provided there are available men to relieve them." Since the war,

(Continued on page 10)



By Ewing Galloway, New York

THIS MIGHTY SMOKE TESTIFIES NOTHING STOPS AMERICAN RAILROADS IN WARTIME

Boypower Reservoir

LESSONS COME FIRST
Work Must Be Subordinate to School Standards

BOYS DOING THEIR BIT
They Supplement Depleted Manpower Supply

PREPARING FOR JOBS
High School Teaches Drill Press Skill for Aircraft Plants

VEGA AIRCRAFT GIVES A LECTURE ON THE FAMOUS VENTURA BOMBER

PARTIAL SOLUTION of the manpower problem in war production has been found in a vast reservoir of boypower. Most boys of 16 and 17, still under age of draft for military service, can take on man-sized jobs, but they or their parents are reluctant to suspend their schooling. In Burbank, Calif., a plan has been devised by officials of airplane factories with co-operation of school authorities. Under this system, high-school boys with good school records are permitted to take part-time jobs in the plane plants. They may divide their days, working four hours and going to school four hours. Or they may work for four weeks and go to school the following four weeks, alternating the periods. But their continued employment depends upon their maintaining satisfactory standards of school work.

The boypower program has been so successful that the plant managements credit the boys with the production of many planes which would not otherwise have been turned out. Even old-time employees, who were skeptical of the plan when it was first inaugurated, recognize that the boys are doing a full-sized job and are accepting them as co-equal fellow workers.

As for the boys, they are falling in with the plan with enthusiasm, and 1,000 of them are already participating in the program. Not only does this work enable them to make valuable contribution to war production, but they are learning worth-while skills and earning more money than most boys their age. For they get the same pay as other learners during their training period—60 cents an hour. After each 160 hours of work, they get a 5-cent increase until they reach the 75-cent rate. Overtime brings them time and a half.

The accompanying photographs show these war worker schoolboys at work at the Vega Aircraft plants, and at school, where their courses are geared to their working needs.

A PART-TIME SHIFT LEARNS PLANE CONSTRUCTION
A Works Induction Room, Where the Boys Learn the Place in the General Structure of Their Assigned Jobs; This Group Is Drilling Holes for Rivets

THEY LEARNED TO DRIVE RIVETS IN HIGH SCHOOL
After the Boys Have Completed Their Training in the Induction Center They Are Put to Work on the Wing Section of a Bomber

MAKING PLANES THEY MAY ONE DAY FLY

International News Photos

Airmen of the Future, These High School Boys Under Age of Draft for Military Service Make Minor Adjustments Inside the Plastic Nose of a Bomber; Their Work Has Aroused Great Enthusiasm for the Air Corps, and Many Will Be Joining the Colors at the First Opportunity

Clean that Engine out Now!

THE TOUGHEST MILES ARE YET TO COME!

It's easy to put off the job of getting your car ready for colder weather. But, Mister, if you neglect your car too long, it may neglect you!

Miles will get tougher now. Against this, your car can stand a good check up, and to end. Start in by giving the engine a good CLEAN OUT with Pyroil. Ten to one this will eliminate troubles before they hatch.

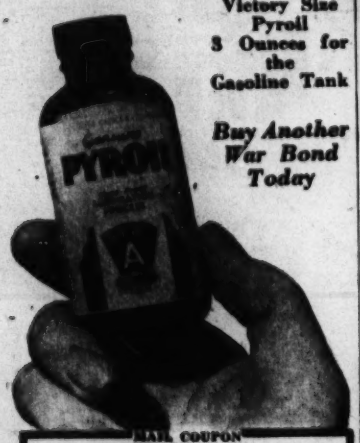
A pint of Pyroil in the crankcase, a few ounces in the gasoline tank, are all you need. Tough miles then become miles of smoothness. Because Pyroil goes right to work, safely eliminating the summer's incrustations of sludge, gum, "varnish," rust, and the elements that create dangerous corrosive attack on metal parts.

Keep your car fit until Victory. Pyroil will help you do it. Ask your service station man about this, today. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 887 Main Street, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

IF WAR-TIME CONDITIONS HAVE AFFECTED YOUR FAVORITE LOCAL SUPPLIER OF PYROIL—MAIL COUPON BELOW.

12 YEARS' Acceptance by Foremost Authorities—Race Drivers—Explorers—Engineers
YOUR GUARANTEE

Representative for the British Isles:
LAURENCE KIDD
37 Lismore Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland



Victory Size Pyroil 8 Ounces for the Gasoline Tank

Buy Another War Bond Today

MAIL COUPON

PYROIL COMPANY
887 Main St., LaCrosse, Wisconsin

Please send me the names and addresses of war-time suppliers of Pyroil, locally.

Name.....

Address.....

City or Town.....State.....

. . Pompons on Shore Leave

(Continued from Page 6)

they have discovered. Conspicuously displayed is the "Foyer's" only stipulation: "To talk politics is strictly forbidden."

This same rule is also carefully posted at "La Cantine Marsellaise" beside a large portrait of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but difficult indeed it is to keep this group of patriots, some of whom have recently faced almost every conceivable war danger in their flight for freedom from Martinique, from talking of the hazards of their escape.

Founded a few weeks ago by Mme. Eugene Gentil (wife of the former owner of France's well-known St. Globain glass factory) and Mme. Eugene Jolas, American owner of prewar Paris's Bi-Lingual School for Children, here too now, France's seamen may bring their troubles and anxieties.

Wearing the poilu blue of "Wives of the Free French Veterans of the Last War," hostesses arrive daily after their own long working hours are over, to talk to countrymen in their own dialects. One hostess last month met there for the first time since childhood an ardent patriot-seaman who had been her family neighbor in a little Burgundian village.

Here, too, for the first time since they said good-by last year in Marseilles, recently were reunited "Athos," "Porthos," and "Aramis," bronzed, middle-aged merchant seamen who have been friends since their boyhood days, when together they sailed out of that city's Vieux Port.

"Athos" and "Porthos" have only just arrived in New York after individually spending eight months and one year back in Marseilles. The families of both men are still there almost "en chomage," said "Athos," and detestable indeed to these Frenchmen is the mention of Pétain and Laval, whom they hold responsible for France's present plight.

Under Vichy orders, men serving in the French merchant marine were forced to allow 1,000 francs to be deducted monthly from their pay, ostensibly to be sent to their families in France. Over 8,000 francs so far (no small percentage of his life's savings) has already been deducted from "Porthos'" wages, with no chance of proof as to whether it has ever reached its destination in France. "Porthos" counts this very little, however, against the loss of his 18-year-old daughter, shipped to Germany.

During his eight months' stay in Marseilles, "Porthos" lost over 40 pounds in weight, as did "Athos," whose two brothers are still in German prison camps.

"It is absolutely impossible now to buy any kind of an article in Marseilles without first obtaining a coupon which one must work for in order to receive. Those who are too old or too ill to work, starve or go on the 'faked relief' of Vichy. Even with the coupons there is nothing to eat; literally nothing at all except one half pound of bread a day, and once a month one pound of meat to every three men," said "Athos."

"There are no clothes available of any kind, no shoes at all; and a common practice now is for frequent German inspection of every household cupboard and storeroom belonging to each person. Those found with blankets or heavy woolen garments are immediately deprived of them. I know what I am telling you, Mademoiselle, is the truth," continued "Athos." "When I arrived in New York, the only pair of shoes I owned was on my feet. The day before I left Marseilles, German guards came to my house and took away from me my one other pair.

"Those who can afford to pay the terrific prices buy what they are able to find in black markets. Just before I came away, one of my children needed shoes so badly I was forced to hunt till I could find a children's black market. Even then, I had to pay 500 francs (approximately $15) for a pair of child's shoes.

"Can you wonder that the people in Marseilles wait now for a second 'Casablanca,' wait for the coming of the Americans and the English? They know then that once more they can speak freely without fear of being jailed. And that's not all either," added "Athos." "Now French women are told that those husbands who have left France for service or otherwise are no longer French. Therefore, they are free to remarry."

Almost all of these de Gaullist seamen have grim stories to tell; stories of escapes from prison camps in Germany and France, of the long underground road out of Unoccupied France, as well as of hairbreadth escapes from Martinique.

Many were at Dieppe, and waiting assignment with them now in New York are other de Gaullists from St. Pierre and Miquelon, men who have already sailed in convoy duty over 40 times.

Here at "La Cantine Marseillaise," one may see members of the Fighting French Commandos now in training at Fort Dix (heading one overseas division at present "Somewhere in Africa" is a tall Alsatian who, before the war, worked for five years in a New York bank). With them frequently come some of the Commandos' new unit of "horse marines." Selected for duty because of their knowledge of the French coast, many are recruits from Breton fishing villages, men whose families today ply their same occupation in little seaside villages of Cornwall, where they have recreated a bit of France in their endeavor to help the Allied cause by contributions of their daily fishing output.

For one and all who need her aid at "La Cantine," Mme. Jolas sews onto blouse or sleeve the insignia of the Cross of Lorraine, battle symbol of Jeanne d'Arc, which General de Gaulle adopted as the Fighting French emblem; and doing his share, too, to help as errand boy, is one of the youngest of de Gaulle volunteers, the 12-year-old grandson of France's famous painter, Henri Matisse.

Whatever their backgrounds, positions, and opinions formerly were, today both the de Gaullist and the Giraud seamen are coming nearer to one common aim . . . "a clean France for France's sake," in the words of a Giraud naval officer. The recent forming of the new National Committee for French Liberation is the first definite step in the right direction. Meanwhile, toward the fulfillment of this aim, the patriot "pompons" wait here till the order can be given, "Ready to up anchor. All clear."

. . Working on the Railroad

(Continued from Page 7)

the boys say, on most runs the mileage rule is a dodo.

I do not pretend to know whether the operating railroad men should have a 30 per cent increase, or any increase. That is a matter for a duly qualified fact-finding committee to decide. It is also a question that must be squared against the Nation's anti-inflation policy. It has been estimated that such an increase would pump an additional $200,000,000 into the surplus of purchasing power over available supply. Rail wages figure into costs and costs enter freight charges and freight charges affect nearly everything.

Should the Administration prove to be successful in freezing the cost of living it would be up to the Brotherhoods, no less than to other citizens, to equally share the shortages caused by war. They should not be granted special exemption from the hardship of war, which is all that a wage increase would mean, giving recipients the means with which to outbid less fortunate, less well-organized neighbors.

Truthfully and bluntly put to the railroad men, their answer would probably leave little to be desired. But railroad men, like so many other workers, have no feeling they are being truthfully, bluntly dealt with, but rather evasively and adroitly.

Now, your average American worker is a homey fellow, the sort who as Bill Jeffers says, "eats in the kitchen." He and his "missus" know a good deal more about the price of food than some of the officials in Washington. Too much talk and too little action only irks him. And his temper isn't improved when he is told he has a job as soft as a featherbed.

As a matter of vivid fact it was reported in Congress not long ago that a certain Western railroad found its men working, most of them, 50 hours a week, and some up to 67. Certainly it is only fair to say that the unprecedented rail job being done today could never be accomplished without the whole-hearted, selfless co-operation of the American railroader.

If there are still rules in the books that waste manpower—and I have seen no completely satisfactory refutation of all the specific charges made by George P. McNear, president of the Toledo, Peoria and Western—it must be recalled that for ten long locust years it was the object of both the brotherhoods and the railroads to spread the work.

However, today both management and the workers have every reason to move the goods of war as expeditiously as possible. And one cause for gratitude is that bargaining machinery that has been in process of evolution since the Civil War is available for improving not only the working conditions and safety of employees but also the best use of their services. If each side will credit the other with sincerity and patriotism there is no reason why optimum use cannot be made of available manpower without, on the one hand, sacrificing hard-won gains, or, on the other hand, setting the national economy awry and the railroads back to fiscal misery. It is time now to halt the name calling and apply a little of the oil of geniality.

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On the Beam

Forced on Them

We did not choose this war—and that "we" includes each and every one of the United Nations.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Driving in Harness

Free men do not like the idea of having a harness on them, or even one hanging up in the barn; but free men who will not accept responsibility are sure, sooner or later, to feel the pressure of the harness over their shoulders.—RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

The British Experience

Great Britain for many years has carried a national debt more than 100 per cent greater than its national income, treating the debt more or less as a permanent one. Yet it quite consistently maintained a balanced budget in the years preceding the present war.—OLIN GLENN SAXON, Professor of Economics, Yale University.

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Among the New Books

Some Columns of Yesterday

An American Diary, by Samuel Grafton. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE RECENT RUCKUS over OWI's use of Samuel Grafton's reference to Victor Emmanuel of Italy as a "moronic little king" served to stimulate interest in "An American Diary," a compilation of Mr. Grafton's newspaper columns that appeared in the New York Post between July, 1939, and May, 1943.

This book shows that Mr. Grafton has often been outspoken. Sometimes he has oversimplified issues. Yet it cannot be denied that his writings are entertaining and always full of vigor.

♦ ♦ ♦

In publishing this collection, Mr. Grafton has said he wanted to give a "brief, skinned-down history of the war, its major events and dates," and a "serial story of the development of the ideal of a more democratic world."

A part of this democratic world which Mr. Grafton has personally taken advantage of is the freedom of speech. At times he has even used this freedom to excess, but he amiably reminds us that we all change our views from time to time, don't we?

It may seem odd to some, courageous to others, that Mr. Grafton would choose to reprint a column in which he said in 1939, "I am a little disturbed, too, by the rapid generation of a new Winston Churchill legend. Mr. Churchill's contempt for the masses of plain people is probably as great as that of any man in England. He is a har-r-r-rumphing wearer of the old school tie who began his career by going to Cuba in the eighteen-nineties to fight—on the side of Spain against the Cuban liberation movement."

Mr. Grafton berated the State Department long before the present controversy that resulted in the resignation of Undersecretary Sumner Welles. Every opportunity Mr. Grafton—a confirmed liberal—gets he jibes the State Department for its "appeasement" policies. He disagreed with its French policy and its Spanish policy, and wonders, "if these are practice shots, are we not entitled to tremble when this department begins to sort sheep from goats in the Balkans and in Germany?"

♦ ♦ ♦

Like many of us newspaper people who do not have to carry out what we propose, Mr. Grafton makes some startling proposals. A sample: "If we really want to frighten Hitler, we will set India free and bring a man like Nehru to London to help plan the second front."

More than a year ago, Mr. Grafton wrote: "Our production of arms has raced far ahead of our diplomacy, which is still meek, though our factories are roaring."

Mr. Grafton has a style of his own and a fascinating one it is, too. It can scarcely be called "journalese," because there are few journalists who can equal its vigor. His writing has punch. It hurries along with the times. Whether it is a suitable vehicle for recording history remains to be seen.

The columnist's fans will undoubtedly want to preserve their favorite columns in book form, but a newcomer to his writing has a little trouble getting rid of the "yesterday's newspaper" flavor.

M. H.

Plays of Simpler Days

Favorite American Plays of the Nineteenth Century, with an introduction by Barrett H. Clark. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $3.75.

HERE ARE 10 of the plays that for our grandfathers were the equivalent of "Life With Father," that current theatrical version of family life in old New York. Most singular to the present generation would be "Metamora, or the Last of the Wampanoags," by John Augustus Stone, a melodrama that presented a sympathetic picture of the American Indians and the wrongs they suffered at the hands of the white man. This was a rhetorical work in the grand style suited to Edwin Forrest, who acted the title role for many years. Those who have read the novels of James Fenimore Cooper will have a good idea of the style.

"Davy Crockett," by Frank Murdoch, was one of the dramas about the pioneers that were long popular with dwellers in the cities, even as the Western films are popular with urban audiences today. Frank Mayo acted in it year after year throughout the United States, and even appeared in London with considerable success. It had a rousing second-act curtain, when the cabin in which he and the heroine have taken shelter is attacked by wolves. The bar which makes the door secure is gone, but all is not lost, for when she cries "Nothing can save us!" he reasssures her that something can save them: "The strong arm of a backwoodsman!"

♦ ♦ ♦

In the curtain of Act 3 he relinquishes the girl to the man she is expected to marry; at the end of Act 4 he runs away with her like another Lochinvar; and at the end of Act 5 she announces that she has come to the house of Davy's mother, "my new resting place—the heart and home of Davy Crockett." (Music: "Home Sweet Home.") The first act had closed in this same setting with the mother sending Davy forth on his adventures with the admonition: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Of such simple, homely material was the popular drama of the second half of the nineteenth century made in the United States, in the days before the motion picture started to make cosmopolites out of even the dwellers in small towns.

Other plays of that simpler time, which could not have provided a public for Noel Coward for the simple reason that audiences would not have known what he was talking about, are to be found in this volume: "The Banker's Daughter," by Bronson Howard, which offers a heroine who is ready to enter into an unhappy marriage as a means of saving her father from financial disaster; "My Partner," by Bartley Campbell, which brought upon the stage the primitive heartiness of the Forty-niners; "The Heart of Maryland," a war play in which the heroine saves the hero from capture by swinging on the tongue of a church bell, so preventing it from giving the alarm that would result in his capture. Naïve these plays are only in their form; the sentiments they visualized are the evergreen motivations of human beings.

♦ ♦ ♦

Also in this volume is "Monte Cristo," adapted from Dumas by Charles Fechter, an actor popular in England, and acted for four decades at least in the United States by James O'Neill, father of the playwright, Eugene O'Neill; "A Trip to Chinatown," one of the farces by Charles Hoyt that came closer to the life of the people than most plays of those days, and was to point the way to a modern type of comedy; "The Mighty Dollar," a homely comedy-drama by Benjamin E. Wolf, which extolled the virtues of American life, and gave short shrift to culture-hungry mothers who looked to Europe for sons-in-law; and two melodramas that were so strictly of the theater that one need not, for all their popularity, attempt to relate them to the life of the times: "The Flying Scud," by Dion Boucicault, and "The Great Diamond Robbery," by Edward M. Alfriend and A. C. Wheeler.

E. C. S.

Prelude to Pearl Harbor

So Little Time, by John P. Marquand. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75.

JOHN P. MARQUAND'S new novel follows in the tradition of "The Late George Apley" and "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," but with differences. The biting irony is still present, and directed toward much the same sort of people. There is the usual flippant attitude toward moral standards, and the same freedom of language.

But this time the hero comes from the wrong side of town. And, more important, the real preoccupation of the book is not so much with satirizing the sophisticates as with the struggle of a father who sees his son drawn into the tide of another war.

Jeff Wilson had been a flier in the first World War. His comrades had come mostly from the social upper crust, and through them he had been introduced into circles far removed from his small-town New England background. Jeff married money, and as a play doctor he made money, but he was never really at home in his new world.

Most, but not all, of the victims of Mr. Marquand's satire are found in that world: Jeff's wife, Madge; Minot Roberts, the perpetual prep-school boy; Fred and Beckie, who spend a fortune simplifying a seventeenth-century Connecticut farm; a publisher-aesthete and the people who gather at his party. But Mr. Marquand points an equally derisive finger at an ill-informed foreign correspondent, a movie magnate, and an actress.

But it is Jim, his son, who claims most of Jeff's thought as the war which he has foreseen comes closer; it is his success in bridging the chasm which seems sometimes to separate father and son which constitutes the essence of the story. And it is this new interest which makes of "So Little Time" more than a study of a decaying society.

Under Three Flags

Judah P. Benjamin: Confederate Statesman, by Robert Douthat Meade. New York: Oxford. $3.75.

SOME HAVE COMPARED Judah P. Benjamin with Alexander Hamilton, because each was a native of the British West Indies and made a political career in the United States. Others have likened Benjamin to Disraeli, because each was a Jew who rose to a high post in his country's service. But to whom can this brilliant lawyer be compared in his feat of having carved out three careers under three different flags—the last after he had been financially ruined and was past middle life?

Prof. Robert Douthat Meade of Randolph-Macon has done a service in making his subject known to this generation. In "Judah P. Benjamin: Confederate Statesman" he reveals the extraordinary character of this poor Jewish lad who became a United States Senator, held three Cabinet posts under President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America, fled to England after the downfall of the Confederacy, and there won a place for himself as one of the leaders of the bar.

Benjamin was a Sephardi, of the aristocratic branch of Jewry which produced such men as Disraeli, Spinoza, and the late American Supreme Court Justice Cardozo. His father was a small merchant in the Carolinas. After an abbreviated schooling at Yale, young Judah went to New Orleans. There he studied law and in a remarkably short time was a leading barrister, commanding fees which enabled him to become a sugar planter and a man of affairs. His law practice, after he became a member of the Senate, took him often to the Supreme Court and on occasion to San Francisco to try a mine ownership case.

Not until it was apparent that the whole South favored the step did Benjamin join the Secessionist movement. Successively he was Attorney General and Secretary of War for the Confederacy; and then, as Secretary of State, in December, 1864, he played his last diplomatic card when he sent an emissary to Europe to offer emancipation of the slaves in return for recognition. But the offer came too late. The Confederacy's day was done.

Benjamin's escape from the United States forms a dramatic interlude. He was one of the few Cabinet officers to pierce the blockade. In England, supported by the fact of his birth in the Virgin Islands at a time when they were under the British flag, Benjamin quickly established himself as a barrister, eventually being appointed Queen's Counsel and trying most of his later cases on appeal before the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the Privy Council. On his retirement in 1883, the Attorney General, on behalf of the bar of England, tendered him a farewell dinner. A number of his legal treaties are still standard guides.

M. W. B.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, edited by Isaac Landman, Vol. 9 (New York: The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, 10 vols., $100), brings a rapidly progressing serial publication near to its close. Articles under the letter "P" are concluded and those under "S" are taken as far as the name "Speyer." Biographical, geographical, philosophical, or whatever the content, the studies are brilliantly, concisely, and interestingly prepared. Biblical students will find in the course of the pages much straight-down Hebraic lore and tradition and will get authentic presentation of modern Jewish religious views and practices.

History of Bigotry in the United States, by Gustavus Myers (New York: Random House, $3.50), tells of popular movements, largely scares, that have upset America for a time and have at last run their course and been forgotten. Some of them at this day are cause for amusement, others cause for regret; all of them seem to go back to the idea of "Calumny," as illustrated and interpreted back in Greek times by the painter, Apelles.

Lest We Forget That Noble and Immortal Nation—Greece (distributed by Fred W. Saville, New York) is the record in quarto of a valiant fight for freedom. Diplomatic documents, cartoons, news pictures, and dispatches are combined in distinguished format to create a record of heroism as readable as it is significant. The Foreword is by George R. Troop, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

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Re-Discovering E. M. Forster

Where Angels Fear to Tread, by E. M. Forster. New York: Knopf. $2.50.
The Longest Journey, by E. M. Forster. Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions Books. $1.
A Room With a View, by E. M. Forster. Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions Books. $1.
Howards End, by E. M. Forster. New York: Knopf. $2.50.
E. M. Forster, by Lionel Trilling. Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions Books. $1.50.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF "A Passage to India," the four reprints listed above constitute E. M. Forster's output of novels; and with Mr. Trilling's critical study they offer a good introduction to his work in this field. Since he is known outside Great Britain chiefly as the author of "A Passage to India," such an introduction is overdue, for his rank is high among the writers of our time, and not because of one book alone.

The four novels here reprinted were published between 1905 and 1910. "A Passage to India" appeared in 1924, and "Aspects of the Novel" in 1927. Since then, nothing seems to have been heard from Forster, except for a speech he made at a left-wing writers' conference in Paris in 1935, in which he said that although he had too large a stake in bourgeois society to desire its overthrow, he preferred communism, which pursued good ends by evil means, to fascism, which used evil means for evil purposes.

Forster's position is secure, on the strength of what he has done. He is first of all a stylist, notable for the precision of his diction, the economy of his means, and the subtlety of his irony. These qualities may never bring him popularity but they will assure him his place in literature.

His delineation of character is acute, and his relish for intellectual give and take in dialogue is keen. Yet he has too a mystery writer's skill in building suspense. Indeed, in most of his novels he resorts toward the end to scenes of violence which, coming unexpectedly in the midst of an atmosphere of intellectual tension, produce more than the ordinary effect.

Forster's themes are the conflict of the intellectual life with the material world, and of the individual with conventional society. His favorite target is the English type of Big Business, but he is quite aware of the limitations of the aesthetic viewpoint. He is hardest to follow when he breaks into the mystical.

His growth is traceable through the four novels here considered, which are listed in the order of their composition. "Howards End," the last of the series, is easily the most mature, the most finished, the most persuasive, but its qualities are apparent in less assured form in "Where Angels Fear to Tread." "The Longest Journey" is taken over the most obscure path. "A Room With a View" foreshadows its successor.

Mr. Trilling's scholarly study voices appreciation in critical terms.

England to America, America to England

The Interpreter, by Philip Gibbs. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

IN "THE INTERPRETER" Sir Philip Gibbs has written about a man with a mission: the mission, in the summer before Pearl Harbor, to interpret England to America.

The American, John Barton, has appeared in earlier novels by Gibbs—in "This Nettle, Danger," and in "Broken Promises." Since those novels were written, both Barton and the man who created him have gone some distance in their convictions, into full, all-out war. Barton was London correspondent for a New York paper, and a radio commentator. Speaking from London during the first years of the war, he told America about the way the English people were standing up to air raids. In July of 1941 he was asked by President Roosevelt to return to the United States for the purpose of telling his story in nation-wide lectures.

Barton had married an English girl, had lost her in an air raid. His heart was in England, but he went to America to do his part in what seemed to him a crusade for the preservation of civilization on the Christian pattern. Not overhopeful of his success in influencing American opinion, he traveled up and down the country, speaking wherever there were organizations that would sponsor him.

* * *

In a simple, matter-of-fact way that held his listeners, he tried to tell the truth about England and win active co-operation with her in her stand against Hitlerism. He did not talk about the mistakes that had been made, though there were many, because he thought they did not give a true picture. The real England, he believed, was that of the ordinary people, the RAF, the merchant seamen, and young naval officers, the power there was in the people and in the Government to build again so greatly after Dunkirk. He talked about air raids and the morale of men and women.

Were the Americans going to stand by, he asked, and see this sacrifice made in vain? Yes, it seemed that they were. War relief, Lend-Lease, but no expeditionary force, appeared to be the answer.

The editor of Barton's paper, a wise man, had warned him at the start. He would find against him isolationists, big business, labor; he would find a self-indulgent, self-deceived public, ready to give sympathy and dollars, but with a rigid line drawn straight across their thinking against sending their sons to fight what they called England's war. They did not really believe that Hitler's victory would touch them, they did not worry about Japan. Many were antagonized by the feeling that the President was headed toward war.

* * *

Barton met the President and became his man. Sir Philip Gibbs's description of the President, which emphasizes his radiance and his vision, is interesting as that of an intelligent, experienced, idealistic Englishman.

Barton knew that he was not really touching the millions who made up American opinion. Even the intelligent minority shrank from going with him the whole way. Then, overnight, all was changed. The shock of Pearl Harbor turned a war-resistant nation into one eager to go. Barton had no further need to lecture.

Reactions to "The Interpreter" will vary according to the degree in which isolationism and the traditional schoolbook attitude toward England still influence the reader's thinking. American mothers may resent being saddled with so much of the responsibility for resisting war, yet Gibbs understands that point of view, too.

There is a trace of mysticism in the part of the book that tells about Barton's private life, though so tentatively is this handled that one can read into it more or less, according to inclination. In the whole content of the book Gibbs shows a feeling of responsibility for doing more than reporting or telling a story. He is trying to be an interpreter, the real interpreter, of his country, of the Americans, of the meaning behind the history that is being made.

W. K. R.

In the Steps of Moses

In the Steps of Moses, by Louis Golding. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. $2.50.

IT IS FITTING INDEED that a Jewish scholar should be chosen to follow "in the steps of Moses," that great lawgiver of the Hebrew nation, who is revered by Christians and Mohammedans as surely as by his own folk.

Before undertaking the task assigned to him by his publishers, Louis Golding had already written many books of fiction, of verse, and of travel, while from the days of his childhood, spent in northern England, he had heard from his father's lips the Talmudic legends concerning the hero of the present volume.

* * *

"In the Steps of Moses," as its title suggests, is basically a book of travel; but it is much more than a mere guidebook. Archeological notes vie with legends—Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan; personal adventure keeps company with charmingly picturesque description, while throughout the writer never for an instant forgets his innate reverence for that early leader of his own people, and the records concerning him and his journeyings, to be found in the pages of the Pentateuch.

At the outset of their long pilgrimage, Mr. Golding and his two companions had a foretaste of the problems which were to assail them as they advanced, in that "there is not a hint anywhere, neither in the Bible nor in post-Biblical tradition," concerning Moses's birthplace. So they went on their way, following as closely as possible after that vast company of Israelites whom Moses led into the wilderness.

* * *

At length they reached Mount Sinai, and the author realized that it was here that the prophet's "supreme revelation came to him, and he had recorded it on two stone tablets that perished long ago, yet remain as imperishable as the Mountain they were hewn from." Like Moses himself, the travelers remained some time at Mount Sinai, and gradually it was borne in upon them that "the Holy Mountain is a spiritual, not a physical, experience."

Even to approximate the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness was a monumental task, but the author and his companions sought to identify and to visit as many of the Biblical sites as they could find. At Ain Kedesh (in all probability the ancient Kadesh) they first crossed the trail of Lawrence of Arabia, and from that point on many notes concerning that romantic figure are intertwined with the records of Moses's leadership.

* * *

The author was impressed by "the extraordinary vividness and presentness of the Israelite tale to people living in these parts." To them, the doings of Moses and of T. E. Lawrence seemed almost equally familiar, despite the more than three millenniums which separated them. History repeated itself when the people of Transjordan were hesitant about receiving Mr. Golding, even as the Edomites in that very territory frowned upon another Hebraic traveler—Moses, "the friend of God."

The book is vividly written and contains numerous illustrations. It gives the reader a deeper insight into the problems and triumphs not only of Moses and the Israelites, but also of those who now visit or inhabit the land where the Hebrews journeyed for 40 years.

T. L. L.

E. P. Dutton & Company announce that the 1943 Thomas Jefferson Southern Award ($2,500) goes to Jesse Stuart for his novel, "Taps for Private Tussie," which they are publishing in November. Two other novels, both by young Southern writers, were considered in the final vote taken by the judges: "Swing the Big-Eyed Rabbit," by John Pleasant McCoy, of Richmond, Va., and "Escape the Thunder," by Lonnie Coleman of Bartow, Ga., now an Ensign in the United States Navy. Dutton will publish the first next spring and the second in the summer or fall of 1944.

The World of Poetry

LENORE G. MARSHALL, in her volume of poems, "No Boundary" (New York: Holt. $1.75), shows considerable descriptive ability and a refinement of technique. The lyrics vary in style and subject. The book makes pleasant reading, but leaves no lasting impression. The author is least effective when dealing with deep and hidden meanings. In sketching scenery and reproducing the line and color of the visible world she is at her best.

The title poem, for example, contains passages such as:

> Receive forever the imprint of hewn mountain
> Or of lithe birch tree laced with maiden leaves
> Twittering like a shower of green rain drops,
> How trepidation weaves
> Frail pattern:
> a virgin bewitched into a fountain.

Of uneven quality, yet containing lines of real merit, is Joseph Joel Keith's collection of poems entitled "The Proud People" (Mill Valley, Calif.: The Wings Press. $2). Here and there passages call the reader back again, as in "Flowers of the Snow," in which we find:

> Exotic trees are more than worth
> a look or two, but go not near
> the heavy branch or it will shower
> as the late, light, shaken apple flower.
> And high as lilac and as rose
> many a frosty petal goes
> above the windowsill in glass,
> as blossoms that spring dropped in the grass.

One of the strongest poems in the book is "Let Us Not Say the Skin Is Dark," which concludes with the stanza:

> Let us not say the skin is dark.
> There is no thing as black
> as mind that cuts its loss and sin,
> as man who cuts ungodly shame
> in his brother's back.

To the growing list of refugee publications Yvan Goll adds Hemispheres, the first number of which has just come from the press. It is a literary magazine, to be published quarterly, in French and English. M. Goll, the author of a number of volumes of poetry in French, is now at work on a narrative in verse concerning a character who might be said to typify the exiles from any occupied European country at the present time.

The first copy of Hemispheres contains poems by Saint-John Perse, George Barker, William Carlos Williams, Alain Bosquet and the editor himself, as well as critical essays by Roger Caillois, Robert Lebel and other students of modern trends in French literature.

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. . Salvage For Victory

(Continued from Page 2)

attempt to drag the ship into deeper water or to patch the holes until the projecting rocks have been removed. This work is usually done by means of air drills or small charges of explosives.

Totally submerged ships frequently are raised by means of caissons. First the vessel is made as buoyant as possible by clearing flooded compartments with compressed air. The caissons are flooded so as to sink slowly, and are guided into selected places alongside the ship and there secured. When all is ready, the caissons are blown clear of water by means of compressed air. If the total lifting power of the caissons exceeds the negative buoyancy of the wreck, both will come to the surface together. However, this type of salvage work is difficult to perform, as the slightest hitch in carrying out a carefully calculated procedure will cause one end of the ship to come up first and slip from the slings connecting pairs of caissons.

In addition to its own crew, a salvage ship or its tender carries a salvage crew composed of expert divers, pumpmen, riggers, and mechanics. In this group the divers are the most indispensable members. Without them nothing could be accomplished. An expert deep-sea diver must be a jack-of-all-trades. To begin with, he must be sufficiently experienced to ply his dangerous trade without getting into trouble under water. Fouled life or air lines, improper manipulation of his air escape valve, falling over pieces of wreckage, and getting lost in the darkness encountered at no great depth of water, are a few of the many perils which must be averted.

He must be able to handle explosives, the underwater cutting and welding torch, and know how to find his way around in the dark and work by sense of touch. He is the man who searches out the underwater holes, and secures the patches in place.

In the past few years diving equipment and practices have been greatly improved by the research carried on by the United States Navy. Telephone sets that will work, methods of avoiding the dreaded "bends," electrically heated diving suits for working in the icy temperature that may be encountered, means of preventing the moisture in air being pumped to a diver from freezing, and the mixing of helium with air for diving at considerable depths, are some of the contributions to diving technique made in recent years.

A ship flooded with water is very unstable, and precautions must be taken to prevent heavy listing, which may extend to capsizing when the ship leaves the bottom. It frequently is possible to pump a ship clear of the bottom a few feet and tow it until it again grounds in shallower water, repeating the process until the period of instability has been passed.

With a rocky bottom, this method is inadvisable, and support must be afforded by derricks, pontoons, or barges secured along both sides. Sometimes the assumptions on which are based the calculations pertaining to stability prove to be incorrect, making it necessary to repeat a long, difficult salvage operation.

Salvage work is dangerous labor beset with many failures, and a salvage crew must be prepared to accept disappointment. Only too often will a job that is on the verge of being successfully completed be interrupted by a spell of bad weather or unanticipated circumstances, and have to be done over.

Akin to the salvage ships are the versatile repair ships the United States Navy has maintained for many years. These ships are equipped to repair anything from a stop watch to a ship's main engine. And a recent addition in the repair field is the mobile floating dry dock which can be taken to the job instead of the reverse.

Pearl Harbor furnished the greatest salvage job since the Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow. The experience gained in refloating ships which had sustained various types of damage has been passed on throughout the salvage force.

The salvage units of the British and United States Navies have returned many military and merchant ships, both enemy and Allied, to use by the United Nations. Every salvageable ship sunk at Pearl Harbor except the Oklahoma has been readied for the firing line. In East Africa, wrecks, including a floating dock, which the Italians boasted had been damaged beyond repair, are afloat.

Salvage crews are busy with the wreckage in French colonial and other North African ports, and undoubtedly will float many useful craft.

The treacherous waters of the Aleutians have provided salvage crews with numerous pieces of work. In the South Pacific, their Herculean efforts have saved many a damaged Allied man-of-war and merchantman from going to the bottom, and numerous grounded and sunken ships have been salvaged.

The salvage program is paying dividends to the war effort in a big way, and when the history of the war is written, the public will learn many interesting details which today are unavailable for publication.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

FOR TOTS WHO HAVE NOT YET LEARNED TO READ — U. S. Navy Photo

You Can Be a Mickey Mouse or a Man-in-the-Moon At This Child Care Center

Substitute Daytime Homes

CHILDREN WHOSE DADDIES are in the Navy or Marine Corps and whose mothers are employed at war production have pleasant substitute daytime homes at two Government-sponsored child welfare centers in San Diego.

The two model nurseries located at the Destroyer Base and near the Naval Training Station are believed to be the largest and most elaborately equipped projects of their kind in the Southern California area, says Eleventh Naval District headquarters. Each center has facilities for 75 children.

Built from an original appropriation by the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the centers have one paramount objective—maximum welfare for the two-to-five-year-old children of Navy and Marine Corps enlisted personnel in San Diego County. Trained personnel provide balanced, nourishing meals, supervise indoor and outdoor recreation, and otherwise undertake to relieve service mothers working in industry of all anxiety.

Through the Naval Aid society's constant generosity, the child care centers have been outfitted with the finest of recreational facilities, chinaware, cooking utensils, and other useful household articles.

Skilled dieticians draw up the daily menu, which is prepared for quality and nutritional value.

Recreation being one of the keystones of the daily program, numerous and widely varied pleasure-giving devices have been installed, principally through the Naval Aid Auxiliary.

Indoors, in spacious and cheerful playrooms, are the child's usual playthings, ranging from dolls, wooden blocks and funny books to rocking chairs. Outside, in fence-enclosed patios, are slides, sand boxes, swings, climbing devices, wagons, scooters—everything a growing youngster enjoys.

Each center consists of a glass-enclosed playroom, dining room, sleeping room, kitchen, general offices, sanitation facilities and yard.

Novel innovations include miniature tables and chairs, with the chairs especially constructed for good posture, elevated bathtubs for convenience of the nurse, and lockers with wooden animal designs and comic characters.

. . The Pattern of the Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

but of positive danger to the majority. It may be hoped that, in certain cases, the friction and the danger will have been eliminated as the result of the terrible sufferings, both majority and minority have experienced the past four years. But if this hope is not fulfilled, it is the majority, not the minority, whose interests must be considered first.

If forms of government mean more to the minority than their traditional homes, they must be assisted to move to new homes among their linguistic and racial kinsfolk. If they elect to stay, it must be on the strict understanding that they become loyal citizens of the State in which they live.

In other words, there must be no more minority treaties with the right of appeal to Geneva. Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, Germans in Poland, Italians in Yugoslavia, like Hungarians, Germans, and Italians in the United States, must become 100 per cent loyal to the countries of their adoption. If there is any doubt on this score, they must be transplanted, whether they like it or not. Otherwise, the international police force, if it is established, is likely to be called into action before the ink of the peace settlement has long been dry. And, let us make no mistake about it, in the last analysis the maintenance of peace will depend not on any international police force, however efficient, but on the nature of the peace settlement. The less there is for the police force to do, the longer peace will last.

The application of the foregoing principles to the problem of Europe's frontiers involves careful study of the main characteristics present in each individual case. Where there is a homogeneous racial, or linguistic, group, living in a compact area with reasonable prospects of prosperity and reasonably defensible frontiers, there is, of course, no problem. In other cases, economic inability and military defensibility should take precedence over language and race. And where these two considerations involve the inclusion within a state frontier of racial, or linguistic, minorities, special provision must be made to safeguard the interests, not as in the past of the minority, but of the majority, seeing that majority rule is an integral part of democracy.

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"Sorry, Fellers, I Decided Not to Go Back!"

..Women Are Writing News

(Continued from Page 5)

noticeable, perhaps, on the major metropolitan newspapers that have resorted to almost complete feminine staffs.

The threefold reasons for this lie:

First, in the hands of veteran editors who check news on its way to the copy desk. They must now weigh a little longer, a bit more carefully, each phrase, sentence, and idea behind every story from new reporters;

Second, with veteran men and women who are holding down the rewrite jobs and sitting on the copy desks;

Third, is the fact that these new women are American women who have lived OUR way and have had the unexcelled advantages of a free press to guide them in their present efforts.

The galaxy of women on whose shoulders is falling the growing burden of writing for numerous American newspapers is determined. Watch them work. They go after their jobs with, as they unabashedly will admit, a sincere love for their tasks.

It is no secret that the attitude of men reporters and newspaper executives has been one of faint doubt and ridicule concerning the ability of feminine staffers to handle the constant-pressure jobs of daily publishing.

The United Press summarized the attitude of Chicago newspaper editors toward women thusly:

"All say no prejudice against hiring women. They do say that they often make good feature writers and maybe harder workers than the men. However, the editors generally seem to feel that women are limited in the type of assignments or beats they can cover.

"All the (Chicago) papers will increase the percentage of women on their staffs if necessary, but they don't plan any considerable increase otherwise."

But editors who have used a large number of women have invariably found that a good feminine reporter is equally as capable as a good male reporter—regardless of the assignment.

Generally writing slower than men, not as skillful as the reporters they have replaced, the new women frankly have their flaws. Passage of a little more time will settle the strongly argued question of whether, on the whole, this is due to a general lack of experience or because the temperament of most women is not suited to newspaper work.

If women cannot adopt a brashness men sometimes must fling about them—whether they like it or not—to barge in and get a story, they have womanly wiles that are equally successful.

They are generally a straightforward lot of American girls who are willing to try and who are learning that there are tricks in the newspaper trade, too.

As to the glamour of the new profession, one thing the girls are quick to find out is that Hollywood and the fiction magazines have yet to look intelligently at journalism or newspapers. Here's a young lady who spends her days writing reams of statistical data. Certainly there could be little romance in this task calling for daily reports that would grow monotonous even to a stenographer in a law office. It has an enticing side, because she's always looking for a fine little story—and occasionally finds one.

The obituary notices are handed to the women. The lesser stories of all sorts and descriptions. But the bigger ones come their way, too. When an editor must assign a staff member to a story in a hurry, the nearest intelligent woman is apt to be sent scurrying to cover a yarn that could be "Page one! Top head! Must!" in the next edition.

While editors fear women "in the pinches," when the hour grows late, the phones ring raucously and stories must be rushed swiftly to the composing room, yet they have had to shove women into jobs where such things occur.

If his guess is wrong, the editor looks around for a man. If his choice is wise, he relaxes. The women have a new champion.

What will happen after the war to large women staffs is anyone's guess. A great many will be replaced by soldiers returning to their old jobs on newspapers. Whether or not editors will keep women if they can replace them with men is another question. One thing already apparent is that, on unorganized papers, women work for lower salaries than men.

But while the future may be a questionable guess, this can be said for the women today:

When they go out on an assignment, they, too, come back with a story.

Over the Editor's Desk

AN INTERESTING LETTER came to my desk the other day in which the writer expressed a view on war which is more common than it is generally thought to be. She said: "The only way to stop having war is to stop having war." That is fine. But the Axis did not want to stop having war in 1939, and even earlier. It actually turned its chief energy into the preparation of war, because it decided that only through war could it conquer and dominate not only Europe but the whole world. The democratic nations did not want war.

* * *

There is a tendency to oversimplify the case in discussing a solution to this vital problem, an inclination to brush aside the multitudinous issues from which wars seem to develop. E. BERG HOLT, an able student of international affairs, takes up some of these issues in his article on the pattern of the peace. He shows what will have to be done if there is to be permanent peace, and not a peace to pave the way for World War III. He shows that a mere enunciation of the four freedoms—highly commendable though that may be—is not enough. There are questions that must be dealt with, including international trade and frontiers, to pick two out of the dozens that could be enumerated.

* * *

What of minorities? Shall we return to minority treaties with the right of appeal to Geneva? Mr. Holt says no. The Germans in Poland, the Italians in Yugoslavia must, he says, become 100 per cent loyal to the country of their adoption. An international police force may be necessary, and the proposed organization of such a force has won support among thinking people all over the world, but it will not in itself insure peace. There is more assurance seen in the nature of the peace settlement.

* * *

The article by Mr. Holt is stimulating, and should be read by all those who are deeply interested in the problems of peace. It shows why war cannot be dismissed by an offhand answer.

* * *

The war has brought about a revolution in the newspaper world. It has opened up positions for women which were usually filled by men. The Seattle Times, according to a Pacific Coast survey, at one time found itself with only three men on its city staff. Women are filling in at the police press rooms, on copy desks, as reporters and press photographers, and are doing competent work in every job which they are set to do. HERBERT GORDON, writing on another page of the invasion of women into the editorial chairs of the nation, says that while it is impossible to tell what the future will bring, this much can be said for women today:

"When they go out on an assignment, they, too, come back with a story."

* * *

The attempt now being made to bring the Normandie—or, to give the giant liner its new name, the Lafayette—back into service has brought the whole question of ship salvage to the forefront. Much salvage work is being done. The need for shipping has caused governments everywhere to try to recover for transportation on the high seas vessels that have run into difficulty. But little has been heard about this. What that work consists of is told by CAPT. FREDERICK OLIVER, U. S. N., retired, whose articles on naval affairs are well known to readers of this paper.

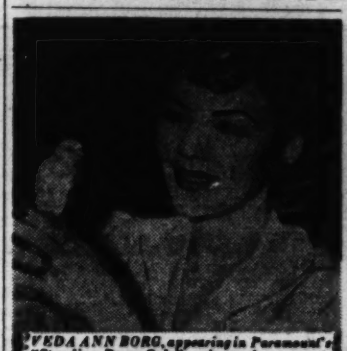
* * *

ROBERT R. MULLEN, whose enlightening article on the railroads appears elsewhere in these columns, is one of the Monitor's editorial writers who has made a special study of economic questions.

* * *

The city person who thinks country life is dull has a lot to learn. He has actually to take part in farm work to know what it is all about. If he does not, he is apt to stand on the sidelines and remark how much smarter the farmer would be if he installed an electric winch to unload the hay (at a time when priorities are given to guns and tanks and at a time when the farmer can't afford a winch even if he could find one), or kept a mechanic to look after his trucks and machinery (when mechanics are not to be had and the margin off the farm does not permit such a luxury). Such an individual, I find after an experience in the hills of Vermont, is looked upon as a "city slicker."

See Page 4. W. W. C.



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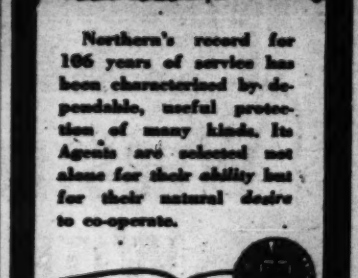

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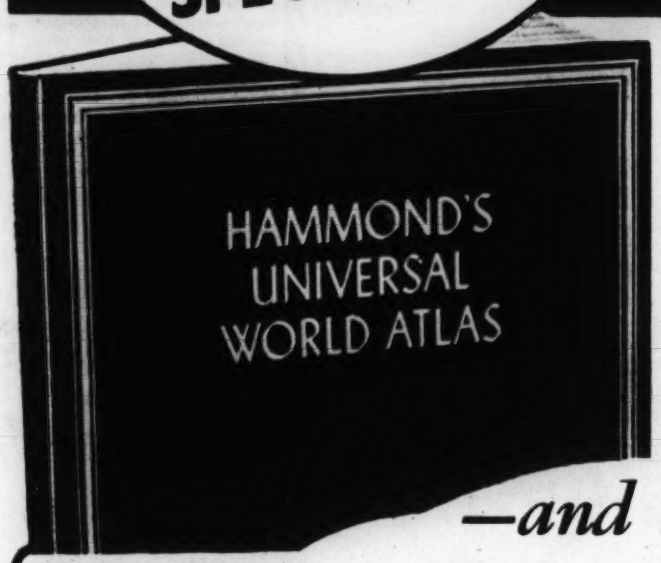

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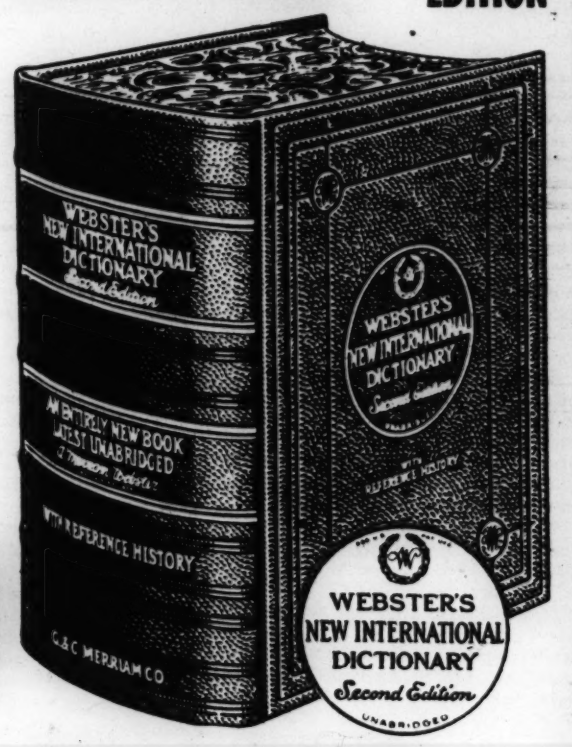

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